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THE STAMFORD WAITS AND THEIR PREDECESSORS: AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

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FATHER TIME is perpetually deepening the shadows of the past, and rendering its former features more and more obscure. Manners, customs, and fashions are continually undergoing changes individually small, and consequently unheeded and unrecorded on their occurrence, but which gradually remodel, not only the external face of society, but also its inner machinery, and the very tone and spirit of its schemes and speculations. Before it is too late, I shall endeavour to place on permanent record all such notices of our town music—the Waits—as are found in the municipal records, an institution which was in the “good old times” considered as a most important and necessary addenda to all municipal state occasions, whose members wore an escutcheon, or badge, on which were the arms of the borough, and received an annual stipend, which at times fluctuated.

In the reign of Henry III., Geoffrey de Rockingham held a virgate of land, late in the possession of Simon le Wayte, who had fled for theft, and which had been held by him on tenure of being castle-wayte (per servicium essendi *Wayta* in Castro Rokyngham), a kind of musical watchman. This office was also held at other places.

Froissart, the Chronicler (*vol. 4, c. 41*), speaking of Gaston, Earl of Foix, and a noble entertainment which he gave, says: “Ther wer many mynstrells as well of his own as of straungers; and each of them dyd their devoyre in their faculties. The same day the Earl of Foix gave to the hereauldes and minstrelles the som of five hundred frankes; and gave to the Duke of Tourayn’s minstrells gounes of gold, furred with ermyne, valued at two hundred frankes.” The order subsequently became degenerated; and in the 4 Hen. IV., it was enacted “that no Master-Rimour, *Minstrel*, or other *Vagabond*, be in any wise sustained in the land of Wales, to make commoiths or gatherings upon the people there.”

In England every vagabond who could thrum a guitar or beat a drum, obtruded his services on all public occasions, and brought great discredit on the order. The regular guilds of minstrels discountenanced these proceedings, but were altogether unable to suppress them, although their regulations contained an ordinance for that purpose.

In the reign of Edw. IV., waits were established in the service of the court, and their allowance at this period is very curious, so much so as my reader will pardon its recital. "A wayte that nightlye from Michaelmas to Shreve Thorsdaye pipeth the watch within this court fower tymes, in the somere nyghtes iiij tymes, and maketh bougayte at every chambere-doare and offyce, as well for feare of pyckeres and pillers. He eatheth in the hall with mynstrielles, and taketh lyvery at nighte a loffe. a galone of alle, and for somere nyghtes ij candles picke, a bushel of coales; and for wintre nyghtes halfe a loafe of bread, a galone of alle, iiij candles picke, a bushel of coles, daylye whilst he is presente in courte, for his wages, in cheque roale allowed iiij^d ob., or else iiij^d by the discresshon of the stewarde or tressorere and that after his cominge and diserninge; also cloathing with the household yeomen or mynstrielles lyke to the wages that he takethe, and (if) he be syke he taketh twoe loves, ij messe(s) of greate meate, (and) one galone of alle. Also he partethe with the householde of general gifts, and bath his beddinge carried by the comptroller's assygment; and under this yeoman to be a groome watere. If he can excuse the yeoman in his absence, then he take the reward, clotheinge, meate, and all other things lyke to other grooms of the household. Also this yeomanwaight at the makinge of knightes of the bathe for his attendance upon them by nyght-tyme in watchinge clothing that the knight shall wear upon him."

In the absence of any definite evidence to the contrary, the origin of our town music—the Waits—must be fixed to this period, that of Edward IV. Harrod, in the "Antiquities of Stamford and St. Martin's," printed in 1785, vol. 2, p. 418, thus alludes to them and their duties: "The four waits have an annual salary of fifty shillings each, these drest in scarlet cloaks trimmed with gold lace precede the Mayor with their music the day on which he is chosen, commonly called the Mayor's feast day; on the proclaiming of Simon and Jude fair; and on his Majesty's birth day; thrice weekly also in the dead of the night they walk round the streets playing from the above fair to Christmas, at which holidays they call at persons houses where after playing a tune or two (a practice continued to recent times), they are presented with a shilling, or half-a-crown, at the donor's pleasure. It was customary for them to go the same rounds from the holidays to Lady-day and again call on the same houses, but when there is not a vigilant magistrate this quarter is neglected."

Many of my readers, especially townsmen, will call to mind, not perhaps without a maledictory growl of disapprobation, hearing one of the party, after playing a short tune, call out, quoting the words of Shakespeare, at the time of:

"Deep night, dark night, the silent of the night,
The time of night when Troy was set on fire;
The time when scritch-owls cry, and ban-dogs howl,
And spirits walk and ghosts break up their graves."

'Good morning, masters and mistresses all, past one, fine morning.'
The first allusion that I find relative to them in the Municipal records is an entry recording that "at the Sessions before Thos. Kesteven,

Alderman, and his fellow justices, die lune prox. festo Sca. Andrew Apost. (i.e., the Monday before the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, Nov. 30th), in the 2nd Hen. VII. (1486), Henry Hayner, minstrell, pledge Robert Nebour for scuto (or badge), Rauc Pyndar simili modo minstrall, pledge Johnis Rede and Bernhard Richman, and Xpofoz Totyll minstr, admiss(us), pledge, Johnes Gybbes p(er) scuto. and sworn." The next time they are met with again is in Nov., 1495, during the Aldermanship of William Radcliffe (a man whose memory should be held in great respect as the founder of the Grammar School), in the following minute: "Md. at this dey receyved of Ralf Boweman a coler of silv(er) w^t a skoehen ordeyned for a wayte, which was afore in the keyping of Roberde Nebo'(ur) Receyved also of John Stede a coler of sylv' w^t a skoehen in lyke wise. Receyved also of David Sicill (grandfather of the Lord Treasurer Burghley and Alderman of the town in the years 1503-4, 1514-5, and 1525-6) a coler of sylv' w^t a skoehen which John Dyconde hadd in keyping for oon of the wayte." No further mention is made of the waits until 1628, a period of nearly 133 years: "1628 Sept. 1. At this hall (Peter Fullwood, Gent., Ald.), upon the request of the Earl of Stamford (Henry Grey, 2nd Baron Grey of Groby, co. Leicester (cr. 1608) and first Earl of Stamford, co. Lincoln, so created 26 Mch. 1628, married Ann youngest dau. and coheir of William Cecill 2nd, Earl of Exeter, by whom he acquired the Manor and Castle of Stamford. The Earl of Stamford was afterwards a commander in the service of the parliament, and died 23 Aug. 1673) seaven persons were appointed to be town waytes of Stamford, doe as other waytes doe, and begin their services at the Alderman's feast, and to have the badges at the cost of the town." This event may be looked upon as the resuscitation of the order, and placing it on a firm basis. The holders seem to have gone astray, as may be inferred from the wording of the following minute: "1639, Oct. 26, Leonard Cole, Gent., Ald. At this hall Will^m Mewes, musician, wth other younge men of his company, are chosen to be the townes waites, and they are to have the use of scutcheons, the said Will^m Mewes putting in sufficient securitie to the towne for the safe custody and reling^s of them, when they shall be hereunto called." The next time mention is made of them is at the latter end of the year 1641, somewhat ticklish times, men's minds being occupied with matters of a far higher import than our "town waytes," viz., the struggle between Charles I. and the parliament: "1641, Dec. 2, Richd Langton, Gent., Ald. At this hall it is ordered and agreed that those three scutcheons of the townes, and two more to be made to them shall be delivered in the custody of Will^m Mewes, musician, to be woorne by him and the rest of his company as the townes musicons, he the said Will^m Mewes givinge securitie for the safe re-delivery of them at his or any of their deptures from the place of the townes musicons." History is silent as to how they toddled on during the period of the civil war and the gloomy interregnum, as the Commonwealth authorities suppressed our mid-lent fair, the race meeting, and the number of public-houses in 1652-3, 54-5, and 55-6. It is very likely the waits would not escape their pruning knife, but

be subjected to some curtailment of privilege. However, when the king came to his own again, the order revived, and continued to toddle on in sunshine and shade till 1832, when the reforming spirit of the age struck their death blow, as will hereafter be seen. 1662, Oct. 23, George Hill, Gent. (G. H. was Steward of the Manor and Castle for the Earl of Stamford, and donor of the little silver cup, still among the Corporate regalia, and which has scratched underneath it these initials, G. A. H., i.e., George and Abigail Hill. The minute book (A) of the hall records the names of several aldermen of the town who took the customary oath on accepting office, before him on the "scite of the Castle of Stamford") upon "the petition of Henry Joanes, Robert Mitchell, Will^m Crabton, and fraunces North, musicons to the Alderman and the rest of the company (they servinge for waites of this corporason) to have liveries allowed them by the corporason as formerly it hath bene. It is ordered and agreed by the alderman, com-burgesses and capital burgesses or comon counsell assembled, that they shall have livery cloakes bought them at the townes charge by the Chamberlaines (Robt. Camock, J^r, and Willm. Larret) of red cloath of the price of nyne shillings the yard, and the musicians to pay for the makeinge of them, and so for every fouerth yeare after in like manner." In this progressive age were "a bill of charges" for liveries presented to the Finance Committee of our town council, its adoption would certainly encounter *strong* opposition, yet at the period of which we speak it was paid, but then it must be remembered that the Corporate revenues were considerably more than now, the freedom money being a source that added much thereto. "1686, Aug. 26, Stafford Thorpe, Gent., Mayor. At this hall it was ordered and agreed upon y^t Mark fleming and Robert Norwood, y^e two waites of y^e towne upon paying fifty shillings apiece to y^e use of y^e corporacon shall have licenses granted them to sell ale and beer in their respective houses." "1692, Aprill 26, Thomas Linthwait, Gent., Mayor. At this Hall it is ordered and agreed upon, y^t Mark fleming and (Robert) Norwood, formerly y^e waites of this corporason, upon their request to y^e corporason shall bee again admitted to come and live in Stamford, and serve y^e corporason as formerly, and y^t y^e towne badges shall bee new cast (they p'viding silver chaines as they have p'posed.)"

In Drakard's "History of Stamford," p. 158, note, in a bill for persons employed, articles used, and sums that were paid by order of the Hon. Philip Bertie at the election of himself and Chas. Bertie, esq., in 1695, are, i.e., the following disbursements: "The Waits, £2; The bellman, 10s.; The Bull, £8."

We do not find any more mention of them till ten years after the preceding note, where, judging from the following petition, the late town musick made a sad breach in their manners: "1705, Aug. 31, John Seaton, Gent., Mayor. At this hall it was ordered y^t y^e petition hereafter written be read and entered in y^e town booke, viz., the petition of Walter Rogers. To y^e Mayor, Aldermen and capitall burgesses, humbly sheweth, that whereas y^e musick of this towne have formerly had cloakes, and I beleive might have continued y^t

favor to this day, had not a company of musicke some time since affronted and disobliged this corporason by going from it and carrying away these cloaks, and this petition humbly begge y^t y^e favour of four cloaks may be restored, and that the whole business of musick, cloaks and badges may be lodged in him who will be answerable for them and will alway take care as much as in him lies y^t y^e corporason be served with good musick. This (if you please to grant it) shall allways be acknowledged as a great favour done to y^e corporation's most humble serv^t and petitioner, Walter Rogers, Stamford, August y. 30, 1705. Ordered, y^t four cloaks for y^e musick be p^rvided as usual at y^e corporation charge and that they and y^e badges be lodged with y^e sd Walter Rogers, according to y^e prayer of y^e sd petitioner, and y^t he be answerable for ye same, and take care to p^rvide a good sett of musick." "1708, Aug. 26, Robt. Langton, Gent., Mayor. A petition of Walter Rogers and his company of musick was presented and read setting forth y^t it is three yeares since they had cloaks from y^e Corporacon and desires they may have new ones as usual. Ordered y^t Cloaks be p^rvided for them at y^e Corporacon charge which are to be for three yeares."

"1752, Oct. 5. Charles Rogers was unanimously chosen one of the town waits in the room of Walter Rogers dec. († res. as Walter Rogers, musician, was buried at St. John's, 19th Nov., 1752, æt. 81).

"1773, Aug. 26. Francis Sharp, Musician, son of Francis, admitted to freedom, and unanimously chosen one of the waits in the room of Willm. Hinton, dec., 10 Oct., 1776." He was father of the late Edmund Sharpe, esq., M.A., of Lancaster, the distinguished architect, and was buried in St. George's, Stamford, as will be seen from the following entry: "1783. Francis Sharp, a most excellent and skilful musician, Mar 31."

"1772, Nov. 3. Charles Rogers, musician, son of Charles, admitted to freedom."

"1819, Dec. 19. Mr John Rooe one of the waits resigned and John Woolman, Jr appointed in his room."

1827, Oct. 4. Under this date are entered in the minute book a list of the municipal officials, and among them are the waits, viz, John Rogers, Chas. Fairchild, John Woolman, (Thadeus) Wells, (John) Belton, and (John) Woolman, Jun. The same names, except Jno. Rogers, are recorded in list of 9 Oct., 1828; these are the only instances of their names being recorded.

In 1822, the Chamberlain, Mr. Edw. Butt, paid Mr. Thos. Haynes, silversmith, for new medals for the waits, etc., fifteen guineas. In the next year, Mr. Edw. Askew, the Chamberlain, paid Mr. Haynes for 2 medals, for two additional waits, six guineas.

This time-honoured institution, as far as its being retained in the service of the Mayor and Corporation, was brought to a close in 1832, during the Mayoralty of Mr. John Roden. At a meeting of the hall, held 26 Jan., on the motion of Mr. Chas. Neale Fox, seconded by Mr. Ald. Butt, it was ordered that the Waits be discontinued at the end of the present year (Michaelmas next), and that they have notice

thereof. Since that period up to date they have acted as an independent body ; as the old hands died others filled the places. One of the last of the old *regime* was Mr. Wm. Thompson, corkcutter, Maidenlane, who retired in 1868, and died in Feb., 1871, at the ripe age of 78, and as Mr. Thad. Wells has left the town, the last connecting link between old and new customs has become severed, and I believe there is not a person now living who served as a functionary under the old system.

In conclusion, I append the following list of payments from the Mayors' and Chamberlains' accounts. 1705, Dec. 24, at the auditing of the accounts of John Seaton, gent., late Mayor : " Memorand (i.e.) It is also agreed y^t y^e Musick be allowed 5^s p. man for attendance on M^r Mayor and y^e Corporation yearly and no more. 1701 John Butcher, Gent., late Mayor, pd the Musick at Simon and Jude fair 11^s."

In a MS. account of Richard Brookes, Chamberlain, 1705-6, are the following items : " 1705 Nov. y^e 26 pd y^e Waits as appears by bill £1 1. 6. 1706 July y^e 12 pd y^e waits as by bill then £1. 0. 0."

" 1709. D^r Francis Bellinger, Chamberlain : Pd the Corporation Musick for attending the Mayor's feast and proclaiming the faires 01. 00 00. Pd to M^r ffancis Willcox for the cloaks for the towne musick and the Bellmans coate £11. 12. 00."

" 1710 Henry Peake, Chamberlain. To y^e Corporation Musick for attending y^e late Mayor att his feast and at Simon and Jude (fair) £1. 5. 0."

" 1711. Valentine Holtum, late Chamberlain. To y^e Corporation music for attending y^e late Mayor at the feast, and attending St. Simon and St. Jude fair and y^e thanksgiving day £2. 5. 0."

" 1713. Samuel Ross, late Ch. : To the Musick on the proclamation day £1."

" 1718. Willm. Berresford, late Ch : p^d the Musick half a years sallary £5."

" 1719. Robert Miller, late Ch : To the Music a year's sallary £10."

This is the first entry of the payment of this annual stipend, and it was continued for many years. In 1824 it was raised to £15, and so continued till 1832, when the last payment was made by the Chamberlain, Mr. Chas. Lowe.

" 1720. John Smith, late Ch : To M^r Seaton for Musicks Cloaks, £12. 2. 9."

" 1729. Thomas Linthwaite late Ch : p^d for Serjeants (at Mace), Bellmans Coat and Musicks Cloaks, £22. 9. 8." In 1771 M^r James Yorke was paid for same £22 16s. 2d.

" 1788. Henry Tatam, Chamb. : p^d M^r Rayment for lace for the Musicks cloaks £6. 17. 6."

" 1803. William Elger, Chamb : p^d William Elger for Cloaks for the Waits £30. 13. 0."

" 1822. Horatio Thos. Gilchrist, Chamb. Extra music on proclaiming the fair, 12^s 6^d."

" 1830. Henry Weldon, Chamb. Payments made to the Musicians on proclaiming King William 4th £1. 18. 0.

ADDITIONAL NOTES UPON THE PARISH REGISTERS OF GLASTON, COUNTY RUTLAND.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

1 Line 16, Charles Date (? Dale.) The following inquisition will show that Dale is meant.

Court of Wards, Inquisitions post Mortem. (Bundle 38 No. 220, 21 Jac. I. R. O.)

Rutland. Margaret Dale.
Inquisition taken at Uppingham 22 Oct. 21 James I. (1623) before Robert Barnard Esq^r Escheator, after the death of Margaret Dale late wife of Roger Dale Gentleman daughter and heir of Anthony Androwes Esq^r deceased.

A certain Anthony Androwes deceased late Grandfather of the said Margaret was seised in fee of the Manor of Pisbrooke otherwise Bisbrooke, co. Rutland. And of the Rectory or Church of Pisbrooke otherwise Bisbrooke. And of all houses tithes glebes oblations profits and hereditaments to the church or Rectory belonging. And of the Advowson of the vicarage of the Church of Bisbrooke.

And being so seised on 21 April 31 Elizabeth (1589) enfeoffed thereof George Sheffield John Flower John Withers George Bate and Thomas Rowell and granted all the premises to them, except a wood called Pisbrooke Lound. To hold to them and their heirs to the use of the said Anthony Androwes the Grandfather for his life remainder to the said George Sheffield and the other 4 for 10 years. And after the expiration of the said term and the payment of a yearly rent to certain Christopher Hoddeson Alice Hoddeson and Ursula Hoddeson and to the full age of Anthony Androwes the son then heir apparent of the said Anthony Androwes the Grandfather to the use of Anthony Androwes the son and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten. And for default of such issue to the use of Anthony Androwes the Grandfather and his heirs for ever. By virtue whereof and by force of the Statute of Uses Anthony Androwes the Grandfather was seised of all the aforesaid premises except the wood aforesaid in freehold for life remainder to George Sheffield and the other feoffees for the term above expressed, remainder to Anthony Androwes the son and his heirs of his body lawfully begotten, remainder to the right heirs of Anthony Androwes the Grandfather for ever. And Anthony Androwes the Grandfather, being so seised, died 23 July 31 Eliz (1589) seised of such estate as aforesaid, at Bisbrooke. And Anthony Androwes the son was his son and heir. And after the death of Anthony Androwes the Grandfather the term of 10 years were expired and the yearly rent was paid whereby Anthony Androwes the son, after his father's death and the end of the term, entered into and was possessed of all the aforesaid premises except the said wood in fee tail, remainder to the right heirs of the said Anthony the son.

And Anthony Androwes the son was seised in fee of 60 acres of land and thirty acres of pasture in Seaton and Pisbrooke late purchased by Sampson Sheffield and others. And of 20 acres of pasture and wood in Pisbrooke called Pisbrooke Lound late purchased of Robert Johnson Clerk. And of a capital messuage in Pisbrooke late in the occupation of Michael Clipsham. And of divers lands &c. to the said messuage belonging in Pisbrooke. And of a messuage with all lands &c. to the same belonging in Pisbrooke purchased by John Allen and Annie his wife.

And Anthony Androwes the son being so seised died seised on 8 Feb. 12 James I. (1614-15) at Pisbrooke. And Margaret Dale at the time of the death of Anthony Androwes the son was his daughter and heir and on that day was aged 18 years 5 months and 2 days and no more. And she died 10 August 20 James I. (1622) at Tixover, co. Rutl., without issue. And she at the time of death was aged 20 years 11 months and 2 days and no more. And all the aforesaid premises on 6 Sept. 20 James I. (1622) were and still are in the kings hands by reason of the minority of Margaret Dale. And Edward Androwes son and heir of Edward Androwes deceased is and at Margaret Dale's death was next kinsman and heir of Margaret namely daughter and heir of the said Edward Androwes eldest brother of the said Anthony Androwes the Grandfather of Margaret. And Edward Androwes the son on the aforesaid 10 August was aged 21 years and more.

And the Manor and a moiety of the 20 acres of pasture and wood called Pisbrooke Lound and a moiety of the 60 acres of land and thirty acres of pasture late purchased of Sampson Sheffield and others are held of the king in Capite by the 20th part of a knight's fee. And are worth per annum (clear) £9. And the Rectory and Advowson are held of the King as of his Manor of Geddington, co. Northampton, in socage. And are worth per annum (clear) £5. And the Capital messuage in the occupation of Michael Clipsham and all lands &c. to the same belonging and the other moiety of the 20 acres of wood 60 acres of land 30 acres of pasture are held of the king as of his Manor of Geddington in socage. And are worth per annum (clear) £4. And the messuage &c. late purchased of John Allen and Annie his wife are held of the Earl of Exeter as of his Manor of Barrowdon in socage. And are worth yearly (clear) £3.

[Her husband died at Tekesore, 15 Dec., 21 J. I., and was there buried. He married, secondly, Margaret, second daughter and coheirress of Sir John Brocket, of Brocket's Hall, Herts., and widow of Sir John Cutts, of Childerley, Cambs. After Roger Dale's decease, an Inq. p. m. was taken at Uppingham, 23 Sept., 1 C. I. (1625), from whence it appears that his widow, Margaret, had married Sir Fras. Leigh, and was at the taking of the Inq. again a widow. She afterwards married Thos. Levit, of Tixover, esq., Sheriff of the county in 1639. In 13 and 39 Eliz., Ant. Andrewes, of Bisbrook, gent., was assessed in subsidy £6 for his land; Edw. A., esq., in 23 Jac. I., delivered in the 1st Car. I., £3 for land, and in 16 Car. I., paid 4s. for land at Uppingham; Everard A., esq., paid 16s. in a subsidy, 16 Car. I. (1642). Among the contributors to the Loan granted to James I. by the gentry of this country in 1611-12, I find Roger Dale contributed £15; and in the one to Charles I. in 1625, Edw. Andrewes, of Bisbrook, £10, and Margaret Lady Lee was honoured with a privy seal letter, calling upon her to contribute £10; what she gave is not recorded. John Andrewes, of Oxtou, Notts., was adm. to Grays Inn, 22 May, 1655. [In last line of note 1, p. 45, read "children's uncles," and for "camp" read "comp," vol. 10.]

³ In a subsidy, 8 Jac. I., Miles Forest, of Peterborough, was assessed for goods at £5. Cicely F., of the same city, was a contributor, £10 to the loan being given in 1625 to Chas. I., by his majesty's loving subjects; 1625, 22 Sept., Miles forest, Esq., "Bu. in y^e Cathedrall church y^e 22 day," July 7, 1636, Miles forest, Esq., buried—St. John's, Peterboro', par. regs. The lordship of Warmington, Northamptonshire, formed part of the possessions of Peterborough Abbey. At the survey of 26 Hen. VIII., it appears that Miles Forest was their bailiff here, and received as his annual fee 55s. Miles Forrest and John Dighton were the two villains who smothered in the Tower Edw. V. and his brother the Duke of York, 25 June, 1483. In the will of Dame Eleanor Thorold, of Hough super-Montem, co. Lincoln, widow, late wife of Sir Edmd. T., Knt., made 9 June, 1625, pr. P.C.C. 9 June, 1627 (reg. 63 Skinner), testatrix names a. a. as legatees "my daughter Eliz. Porter, and her four sons, John, Edmd., William, and Roger Forest." Cecily Forest, widow, made her will 20 Sept., 1631, pr. P.C.C. 29 March 1636 (Reg. 32 Pile), desires to be buried in Peterborough Cathedral, near to her husband. Names her eldest daughter Martha Baron, and her husband Peter B. "My younger dau. Anne Forest. My mother Sanderson. Grandchildren Frances, Mary and Eliz. Baron, daus. of Peter and Martha, only son Miles Forest." Probate 30 Jan. 1636-7, to Newdigate Pointz and Anne Forest, *alias* Pointz, his wife. Another *de bonis* grant, 7 Jan., 1641-2, to Mary Baron, *alias* Whitinge, the previous grant being revoked. Miles Forest's will, undated in P.C.C., he desires his body to be buried at Peterborough Cathedral, "if soe be it may be conveniently brought to England." To the poor of Peterborough, £5; Vicar of Peterborough, for funeral sermon, 50s.; 50s. for white kid gloves with black ribbons, which are to be bestowed on such friends as my executor shall think fitt." Residue to Mr. Robert Sumner, Prebendary of Peterborough, the executor. Pr. 8 August, 1636, by the said Robert S. This grant renounced, and another grant, 18 June, 1637, to Newdigate Pointz and Anne his wife, the sister of deceased. The registers of St. John's Church, Peterborough, supplies the following: "bapt:—1642, 13 Dec., Sidnum S. of Mr. Newdigate Poynes.

⁴ John Kay, gent., and Dorothea Mauleverer were married at Bardsey, York, 21 . . . 35 H. VIII., see pedigree of the family in Howard's "Miscellanea," vol. 2, p. 82.

⁵ Thomas Brudenell, gent., buried 15 Sept., 1707 (*Timwell, Rutland*); 1724-5, John Hill and Mary Brudinell, both of this parish, married Feb. 2 (*Collyceston, Northamptonshire*, com. 1541-2); Mary Brudenall, buried 20 Sept., 1662 (*Easton, Northamptonshire*); and Kings Cliffe, in the same county as the last supplies the following, but whether of the Glaston branch, I am unable to say: 1692, Thomas and John, sons of John Brudenell, baptised 8 Nov.; also Elizabeth, baptised 18 Nov., 1695; Audry, baptised 18 March, 1696-7, buried 9 May, 1697; Mary, baptised 17 Feb., 1697-8, buried 17 June, 1698; Samuel, baptised 4 May, 1699; and Sarah, baptised 4 Dec., 1702, and buried 29 July, 1703, children of John Brudenell. 1785, Lobbeus Brudenell and Elizabeth Smith, both of this parish, married Jan. 5 (*All Saints', Stamford*). On a stone tablet against the wall of the porch of Easton, is this inscription:

"Reader!
Beneath, interr'd doth lye
Mary, the daughter of Thomas Brudenell,
Citizen of London,
Who by her last Will, gave Ten Pounds to the
Poor of Easton;
a Communion Chalice to this Church;
Ten Pounds to the Poor of Ketton, where she
first drew breath; and here expired it.
September 20th 1662."

She made her will 17 Sept., 1662, in which she designates herself as Mary Brudenell, of Easton, co. Northampton, Spinster. (P.C.C. Reg. 124 Laud). "To my brother John Brudenell, £100 and one chest of linen. To my coz. William B of Glaston £50 on attaining the age of 21, but if he dies before that age his brother John is to have it. To my coz Richard Bullingham £5; to Mr. Thomas Bullingham, £5; to my two cozs. Martha and Sara Bullingham, £5 ea.; and to my coz. Mary Bullingham my silver box and a 5 shilling peice of gold. To the inhabitants of Easton the sum of £5 to buy them a peice of plate to be used in the administration of the Lords Supper. To the poor of Ketton where I was born, £10, the interest whereof to be distributed on Midsomer (day) and to the poor of Easton annually the interest of £10. Residue of estate &c. to my uncle Mr Thomas Tampion (or as the name is sometimes spelt Tampon), of Easton whom I appoint sole exor.," who pr. 23 Oct. 1662. St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, pr. records the marriage 4 Ang. 1742, of Lebbeus Brudnell and Rebecca Clarke; and those of All Saints, Stamford, the burial John, 29 Jan., 1793, and Catharine, 17 Dec., 1794, infant children of Lebaneus Brudenell, higlior, and Elizabeth his wife.

^o In Exchequer depositions taken by commission at Melton Mowbray, 18 April, 1655, in a case between Sir Thomas Hartopp, Knt., plaintiff, and Henry Tookey, clerk, defendant, touching a yearly pension of £3 6s. 8d., issuing and payable out of the rectory of Galby, co. Leicester, a witness in the case, John Butler, of Friaby, shepheard, aged 50, or thereabouts, deposed that Thomas Tookey, late rector of Galby, died about five or six years last past, was taken from his house and carried to Ashby garrison during the late civil wars in this country, and there detained a prisoner for the space of a month by the late King's party, for his good affection to the Parliament; his rectory or parsonage sequestered from him, hindered of the greatest part of the funds thereof for one whole summer, and the damage sustained by such sequestration amounted to about £200. After the town of Leicester was taken, Thos. T. was despoiled of his estate; his books, evidences, and writings were then withheld and carried away. After the decease of Thos. T., one John White, clerk, was rector of Galby; continued about three years, or thereabouts, and died about two years since. William Newton, of Galby, blacksmith, 56, another witness, spoke particularly of the sequestration, for that he caused and heard the publishing thereof, being constable at the time. A Thos. T., of Shippey Magna, for the crime of fornication with Eliz. Harding, the High Court of Commission had the penance imposed upon him commuted to a penalty of £8, May 20, 1640. A Mr. Rt. Tookie was instituted to the rectory of Streatham, Surrey, 12 Feb., 1631-2, and buried in London, 19 Dec., 1639. Thomas Dickson and Alice Tookey were married at All Saints', Stamford, 27 Jan., 1724-5; also was buried Roger, son of John Tookey, 16 June, 1623. John, son of Nannie Tookey, buried 16 July, 1653. Elizabeth, daughter of the same, buried 8 Feb., 1698-9.—*Ridlington Ruf. p. r.* In 15 Hen. VIII. John T., of S. Luffenham, had goods assessed in a subsidy at £14, and Henry Tookey, of Morcott, goods at £3. In the return of Rd. Campion, gent., collector of the subsidy 3 Jac. I., showing the names of those defaulters from whom the second payment could not be gathered in the hundreds of Alstowe, Wrangdyke, and Martinsley, is the name of Thos. T., gent., N. Luffenham, whose goods were assessed at £5. In Chippenham Church, Cambs., are, says the Cole MS., vol. 6, slabs to the memory of (1) Jane, wife, 1728; (2) Henry, inf., 1727; (3) Essex, inf., 1726; (4) Robert, 1739; (5) Samuel, 1732; (6) Anne, 1735; (7) Agatha, 1739, children of Rev. Dr. (Clement) Tookie, vicar, and canon of Ely; arms, *gu.*, 3 Roman T's or, within a border vaire, or and sa. The father, Clement T., was of Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A., 1701; M.A., 1708; LL.D. (Com. Reg.), 1723; for some time second master of St. Paul's School, and published a sermon at a school feast, 1717; vicar of Chippenham, Cambs., and rector of Worlington, Suffolk. While holding the two latter benefices, he was, on the nomination of Thos. Tanner, D.D., Archdeacon of Norfolk and (18th) Prebendary (of the 2nd stall) of Ely (1713-23-4), presented to a Canonry of Christ Church, Oxford. On his resigning this Canonry, he was elected 19th Prebendary (2nd stall in Ely Cathedral), collated 12th and installed 29 Feb., 1723-4. Thomas Tookie, a minor canon of Ely, and curate of Chippenham, in the room of Mr. Sheffield Martin, vicar of Hawkston-cum-Newton, Camb., July, 1743.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 13, p. 390. 1786. Sept. 9, at Chippenham, co. Cambs., Mr. Page, of Threadneedle Street (London) to Miss Tookie, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Tookie, vicar of Chippenham.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 156, p. 809. Clement T., LL.D., before-named, made his will 11 June, 1748; proved July 11, same year. "By marriage settlement my wife was to enjoy the yearly income of what we purchased in the Annuities in 1706, being in the whole £45 p. a., payable out of the Exchequer, and after our dec. every child of ours surviving us to have an equal share and interest: The £100 paid and subscribed to the Mercers Company for the use of my wife if she became widow, I desire that £30 p. a. to be paid unto her. I have 18 orders of £100 ea. in the 3 p. c. annuities on the £60,000 borrowed by Act of Parliament in 1736. Of these I give 5 to my wife, 5, to daus. Mary and Margaret 5 ea.; 1

to my sister Mrs. Mary Hopkins, and 1 ea. to granddaun. Anne and grands. Robt. H. Of the 10 orders of £100 ea. on Salt at $3\frac{1}{2}$ p. c., payable also out of the Exchequer, gives 5 ea. to my 2 daus., and of the £500 in the annuities of 1728, payable at the Bank of England, I give £150 of it to son Clement and to my other sons Thomas George, and Paul £50 ea., son Edward £100 and to my two daughters £50 ea. To son Clement my estate at Wyverstone, Suffolk, and the grove of wood there now in my own hands. To son Thomas my copyhold estate in the manor of Fitz John in Rickingham, co. Suffolk, lying and being at Allwood Green. in the parish of Rickingham, and also my estate in South Luffenham, co. Rutland, now or late in the occupation of John Islip with the cottage thereunto adjoining, also the other cottage at the Mill dam let to two tenants Willm. Tebb and Samuel Taylor. To my son George my estate part freehold and part copyhold holden of the Manor of Burwell Ramsays. To my son Edward no estate because on his marriage he received an ample portion from me. To my son Paul all my estate held under esquire Daston's Crown lease renewable on the same conditions from the Crown at Burwell, Cambs., which estate was the noble and generous gift to me of my very good lord and patron the Right Hon. Edward, Earl of Oxford whose name and bounty ought always to be remembered by me and mine with thanks and honour. Another estate part freehold and part copyhold at Burwell to son Paul. The house and land at Chippenham enfranchised by Lord and Lady Sandys I give to my son Clement, and the copyhold there to my son Paul but they shall permit their mother and sisters Mary and Margaret to live and enjoy the same as if it were their own as long as they continue unm. To the Dean and Chapter of Ely, as a token of regard, £20 towards taking out of the proper office copies of their deeds which the then State caused Dean and Chapter lands and estates to be sold which may prove of some service both to know and defend their rights if occasion may require it hereafter. To brother Hopkins £10. My books I would not have sold, the major part were the bountiful present of my good friend Mr. Emerson, and therefore let my son Clement give my son Thomas an handsome and useful present, and those in my minor study I give to my son Paul. Residue of estate I give to my wife Anne, who with my sons Clement and Edward" (both in holy orders, and who proved the will) "are appointed extx. and exors." Nehemiah Tookey, of Uppingham, co. Rutland, esq., made his will, 13 Dec., 1701; proved 12 March, 1701-2. "My body to be bur. at the discretion of my exors. hereafter named. My copyhold messuages, lands, and tenements at Yarwell, co. Northampton, which I have duly surrendered to the use of my will, to my wife Anne and Nehemiah T my son and their heirs upon trust that they shall by and out of the rents discharge all just debts and funeral expences, and the surplus to my daus. and sons Thomas and John in such manner and proportion as to my said wife and son shall think fit. To my son Nehemiah and his heirs my cottage house in Uppingham and lands thereunto belonging called or known by the name of the Fulcan (Faulkan), another cottage in Uppingham where Ant. Brown now dwells and lands lately purchased of Mr. Richd Pateman, part of which is copyhold, also lands purchased of Robt. Snowch in the tenure of Ant. Browne. To my wife the cottage I now dwell in for life and which I have duly surrendered to the use of my will, also the Ridlington lease, she to hold the house and lands therein mentioned for the term of her life natural and afterwards to go to my son Nehemiah. To my son Thomas the copyhold messuage in Uppingham called Bullhouse lately purchased of Mr. Lion Faulkener, als. my Halstead lease for the remainder of the term. To my son John the house that William Clerk dwells in in Uppingham with the appurts, and also two other copyhold cottages in Uppingham lately purchased of James Groococke, now in the tenure of John Bradley and Bridget Greene. I give and bequeath all other my lands and tenements and heredit in Uppingham or elsewhere to my wife and son Nicholas (Nehemiah) to be disposed of by them to my said two daughters and two younger sons as exors think fit, and all other personal estate whatsoever, after payment of debts and funeral expences to be distributed between my wife and son who are appointed exors." Testator made his mark, the witnesses thereto being Richd. Lowth, Edm. Salter, Jos. Tookey. In the admission list to Gray's Inn, *Harl. MS.*, 1912, under "Barristers," I find George Tookey, 8 June, 1608; Edm. Tookey, 11 Feb., 1645-6; and Ancient 21 Nov., 1662. Archd. Robt. Johnson, rector of N. Luffenham, Rutland, founder of Oakham and Uppingham Grammar Schools, by will made 2nd April, 1625 (was buried at North Luffenham, 24 July, 1625), bequeathed "to M^r Tookey a peece of gould of twenty and two shillings, and to Clement Tookey and his wife 10s. apeece." Watson Tookey, clerk (non-resident, Cottingham, Northampton), and Matthew Tookey, maltster, Uppingham, voted in the Rutland election of 1761. In Fotheringhay Church, Northamptonshire, on the north side of the nave, was a slab, when Bonney wrote his "Historic Notices of Fotheringhay," in 1821, to the memory of Mr. John Tookey, who departed this life 11th day of Sept., 1728, anno etatis 68. In a hearth tax, undated, of Charles II., for the hundreds of West and East Gosgote, Goodlaxton

(Guthlaxton), and Framland, and towns of Leicester and Loughborough, I find a Thomas Tookey was assessed for four hearths. George Tooke was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, 8 June, 1608, and Edm. Tooke, 11 Feb., 1648-9. The following extracts from parish registers in my collection may prove serviceable:—*S. Luffenham, Rutland* (com. 1678).—1710, M^{rs} Tookie, bur. July 30; 1734, M^r Noah Tookey, bur. Dec. 10. *Yarwell, Northamptonshire* (com. 1679).—1724, Noah Tookey and Mary Wotton, mar. July 20; 1727, Mary, wife of Noah Tookey, bur. 29 Sept.; 1728, Noah Tookey and Mary Shoyer (?), mar. 24 June; 1741, Anne Tookey, wid., bur. 14 Nov. *Nassington, Northamptonshire* (com. 1660).—1605, Thomas Tookey, son of Daniel T., bapt. 8th, bur. 26 Dec.; 1631, Thomas Tooke, son to Francis and Elen T., bapt. 23 Dec.; 1634, Eliz., d. of Fr. Willcocks, vicar, bapt. 23 Dec., one of the (3) witnesses present being Clement Tookey; and a Noah Tookey was present at the baptism of Thomas, a son of the rector, 11 June, 1637; 1637-8, Eliz., d. of Thomas and Fr. Tookey, bapt. 25 Feb.; 1643-4, Daniel Tookie, bur. 21 March; 1640, John Tookey and Mary Button, mar. 26 Apl. *Bidlington, Rutland* (com. 1581).—1625, Mary, dau. of Tity Touque, bapt. 18 Dec.; 1646, John, s. of Nehemiah and Sarah Tookey, bapt. 8 Nov.; a dau. (not named) bapt. between 24 Feb. and 1 March, 1649-50; Sarah, a dau., Oct., (?) 1651; Mary, another dau., 2 Dec., 1655; and the dau. (not named, all bapts.) of Nahum Tookey, 27 March, 1658; 1614, Jonathan Tookey and Anne Gibson, mar. 26 May; 1624, Tit^{us} Touque and Kath. Heely, mar. 25 Oct.; 1632-3, Noah Tookey and Barbara Wilson, mar. 26 Feb.; 1653, John, s. of Naumi Tookey, bur. 16 July; 1697-8, Eliz. Tookey, dau. of Nehemiah and Sarah, bur. Feb. 8. *Timwell, Rutland* (com. 1660).—1607-8, Susan Tookey, dau. of John T., bur. 11 March; 1607-8, Priscilla, dau. of Daniel Tookey, bapt. — March; 1608, Thomas, son of Daniel Tookey, bapt. last day of Oct. *Seaton, Rutland* (com. 1538).—1563, Henricus Tookey, bapt. May 9; 1566-7, Augusta Tookey, bur. Feb. 29; 1574, Isabella Tookey, bur. Nov. 20; 1595, Alicia Tookie, uxor Thome Tookie, bur. Sept. 7; 1601-2, Thomas Tookey, servus Kenelmi Catesby, bur. 10 Jan.; 1619, Joh^{es} Tookey et Prudens Clarke, mar. 28 Oct. *Edithweston, Rutland* (com. 1585).—1624-5, Mary Tookey, dau. of Henry T., bapt. Jan. 15; 1627, Elizabeth, dau. of the same, bapt. 1st, bur. 9 May. Henry Tookey of Glaston, in sub 15 Hen. VIII., had goods assessed at £3. Edm. Tooke was admitted to Gray's Inn, 21 Nov., 1662. Walter Tooke, instituted to Essendine Rectory (Bucks.), 17 Nov., 1629; and Henry Tookey, Clerk, instituted to Galby Rectory, Leicester, 15 Feb., 1661-2. Nicholas Tooke, rector of Essenden, Rutland, Diocese of Lincoln, had a dispensation from Archbishop of Canterbury, to hold two benefices, 20 May, 1563 (State Papers, Dom. Ser. Eliz., vol. 76, R.O.). John Tooke, gent., was collector for co. Northampton, for the weekly assessment of 8s. 6d., from Sept., 1644, to Sept., 1645, for the maintenance of the Scottish army under Sir Thomas Fairfax. In a tax for fire hearths, for Northamptonshire, undated, but certainly after 1670, Thomas Tookey, of Ashton, was assessed for 2; and Watson Tookey, Clerk, of Cottingham, in the same county (non-resident), voted for Cecil and Noel, in the Rutland election of 1761. A. Tookey was fined (£50?) for appearing at Leicester when it was held by the king's forces c. 1643. I saw a note of it in Nichol's, but not having his work at hand cannot quote exact particulars. 1672, Nathl. Barry, of Laddington (instituted 15 Nov., 1669, b. 27 April, 1702, set. 72), Clerk, and Anne Tookie, of Galby, married July 23, Medbourne, Leicester, p.r. A Thomas Tookie was Vicar of Norton, juxta Galby, Leicester, 6 December, 1671, and was succeeded by James Rosse, 29 Feb., 1671-2. 1606, Richard Fullalove and Isabella Tookie married 26 June. Collyweston, Northampton, p.r. 1682-3, Willm Aunsell and Anne Tookey, married Feb. 15, All Saints, Stamford, p.r. Clement Tookey, carpenter, as free born, was freely admitted to freedom, 29 Aug., 1734, Corporation Records of Stamford. The parish registers of St. George's, Stamford, records the baptism of Anna, 30 March, 1740, and of William, 30 March, 1743, children of Clement and Mary Tookey. In the churchwardens' account for the same parish, for the year 1768-9, is a payment of 21s. to Clement Tookey, sexton. The vestry, 17 April, 1770, advanced his stipend to 30s., and in 1776, credit is given for 5s. 6d. for five days' work done by him for the parish. In the will of Archd. Rt. Johnson, Rector of North Luffenham, made 2^o April, 1625, is a bequest to Clement Tookey and his wife, 10s. each; to Mrs. Tookie, a piece of gold of 24s. value, and Jonathan Clement and Anne T. were witnesses to the signature of testator. Barrowden, Rutland, 1627, Robert Tookey and Mary Rason, married 1 July, 1641. Richard Barker and Anne Tookey, married 19 July.

¹⁸ M^r William Halles, Rector of Glaston, at Uppingham, 15 Oct., 14 Car. 2, contributed to the free and voluntary gift to the king, £5, to be paid by Candlemas day next ensuing.

Page 94, for Cooke read Cooke?

¹⁹ In the Royalist Comp. papers, 2nd series, Richard Lowth, gent., of Uppingham, deposed that Clement Britten, of Uppingham, clerk, was seised in fee of a house called Dovecote House, with certain lands, meadow and pasture thereto, belonging

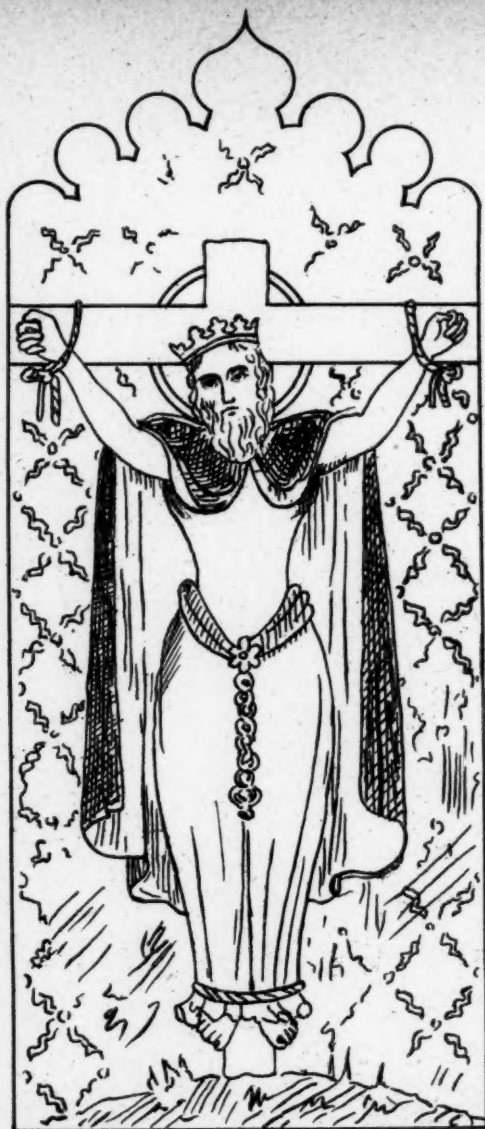
and being in Uppingham, of the value of £20, p.a. The will of the Doctor's eldest son I append, dated 14 Sept., 22 Car. 2 (1669). "I George Breton son and heir of Dr Clement Breton, lately dec. Considering to what an unhappy brother Samuel Breton my estate would descend to if it should please God to take me out of this world suddenly without issue & without making a will. I therefore make this my last will and testament, and desire my body to be buried in the north chancel of Uppingham (church) near to my dear and blessed father. And whereas my father by will devised unto my sisters Eudisia and Sophia B and unto my brother John B £500 ea., but did not leave money, debts, goods and chattels sufficient to pay the same, yet my true intent being fully to perform that my father's will, I therefore will and desire that if I die before I pay them their £500 apiece my exors should pay them out of my fathers and my goods and chattels as far as they will go, and (if) some shall after that remain unpaid it shall be paid them by my exors out of my freehold lands and tenements lying in Uppingham, co. Rutland. To my brother Clement B my lease for years yet to come out of the demeane lands of Uppingham. Also to him and his heirs all my freehold houses, lands, tenements and hereditas whatsoever situate and being in the town and fields of Uppingham and copyhold houses and lands in Uppingham which I intend to surrender to the use of the said Clement. My farm, houses, lands, and tenements whatsoever in Baradon, Morcott and N. Luffenham to my said brother (Clement) and his heirs. For my brother Samuel I utterly disinherit him of all my real estate and give him only one groat. To my coz Eliz B., £20. Brothers Clement and John exors. Pr. 4 Oct. 1607." Among the list of gentry of this county, 12 H. 6, I find the name of Henry Breton, of Ketton, gent. Thomas Holmes, of Uppingham, co. Rutland, one of the yeoman of the Chamber to the Queen, made his will 8 June, and proved 12 Oct., 1584, appointing Kenelm and Everard Digby, esqs., and Clement Brettyne, yeomen, trustees for his daughters Anne, Helen, Elizabeth, and Isabel, who were minors at their father's decease.

²² Ant. Colley, esq., was a Commissioner for the raising of a subsidy, 4 and 6 Edw., 4 and 5 Eliz., for this county. In the 4 Ed. VI. his goods were assessed at £60, in 5 Eliz. his land at £25, and in the 13th at £35. In 17 James I. Sir Ant. C., Knt., had his land assessed at £10, and in the 23 Jac. I., delivered in 1 C. I., he paid 20s. for the same. In 16 C. I. (1642) Wm. C., esq., paid for his land £3 12s. 0d. The visitation of Northamptonshire, 1618, says John Pickering, of Gretton, second son of James P., of Winundernat, co. Westmoreland, esq., and Margaret, his wife (daughter and heir of—Lascells, of Estricke, Yorks.), married Helen, daughter of—Colley, of Glaston, gent. I am unable to say whether the following were in any way connected with the Glaston family: "Bapts.—1692, Elizabeth, 7 Aug.; Anne, 25 Feb., 1699-1700; and Geo., 30 Nov., 1701; children of Fras. and Eliz. Colley. Mars.—1723, Francis Colley and Eliz. Robinson, married at Caudwell? May . . . Burs.—1769, Margaret, wife of Geo. Colley, March 6; 1772, George Colley, Jan. 8." *Ashwell, Rutland, p. r.* 2736, John Colly, a vagrant, buried Nov. 25. *Great Casterton, Rutland, p. r.* I am unable to "tack" the above on the Glaston branch. Sir John Skeffington, Knt., Merchant of the Staple, Ald. of London, Sheriff of the City in 1521, died 10 July, 1525, seized of the Manor of Fisherwick, and divers lands, etc., in the city of London, cos. Middlesex and Yorks. In his will dated 31 Dec., 1524, pr. 21 Dec., 1525, he names, i.e., "my neece Colley." Nichols in "History and Antiquities of the county of Leicester," says, "Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Anthony Collie, was the wife of . . . Swinderson." The Cambridge Visitation of 1684, states that Laurence Farmer, of Uppingham, Rutland, was brother of . . . Farmer, of Hugglescote Grange. Laurence, second son of Laurence, was of Stamford, co. Lincoln, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Colley, of Glaston, and had issue Anthony, only child, ob. coelebs. The parish registers of St. Mary's, Stamford, supplies the following extracts:—"1656, Anthony son of Larrance Farmer, gent., and Elizabeth, bap. Aug. 25, bur. 4 May, 1658. 1658 (9), Larrance Farmer, gent., bur. Mar. 19." Laurence F., of Uppingham, Wollen-drapeer, made his will 4, and pr. 22 Aug., 1627, in P.C.C. (reg. 83 Skinner). Names wife Elizabeth, sons William and Laurence F. "My father Robt. Wilsheire, brothers Thomas and Edw. Farmer. To every one of my brethren a ring of 30s. value, and to each sister a gown cloth and a ring of 30s. value." His widow, Elizabeth, of Uppingham, made her will 2 Jan., 9 Car. I. (1633-34), pr. in P.C.C., 14 April, 1634 (reg. Seager, 64). She names eldest son William F. "My sisters Sarah and Margt. Palmer, and Cath. P., dau. of Margt. My father Robt., and brothers Richd. and Wilm. Wilsheire. Coz. Robt. Harrison, of Liddington. Youngest son, Laurence F., a minor, sole exor." Laurence Farmer, of Uppingham, contributed in 1625 (Add. M.S., B.M., 11,291), £10 to the loan to Charles I.

²⁰ and ²³ The names of Richard Fancourt and William Chiseldine is attached, with other signatures, to the Humble Congratulation to Charles II. in 1660, sent from the nobility and gentry of this county on his restoration.

Page 220, last line but one, for *Rev.* read *Reg.*

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J. Lewis, Andre Del.

ON A ROOD SCREEN IN WORSTEAD CHURCH, NORFOLK.

ON HUMAN HAIR: ITS FASHIONS, USAGES, AND LEGENDS.

BY J. LEWIS ANDRE.

HUMAN hair has from the earliest times afforded a subject for many customs, both religious and secular; probably the superstitious uses connected with the former arose in part from the electrical properties attached to hair, and which may have inspired an awe and reverence for this ornament of the head which might not have otherwise been accorded to it. Be this as it may, especial attention to the hair appears to have been customary from the earliest ages of antiquity. The usages of the Jews respecting it are curious and interesting. Rules for its government are laid down in Leviticus xix. 27, where the Hebrews are commanded thus: "Ye shall not round the corners of your heads, neither shalt thou mar the corners of thy beard;" and in chap. xxi. ver. 5, priests are forbidden to shave the head. In Numbers, chap. vi., 5, 9, and 18, the regulations for the Nazarite votary require that "All the days of the vow of his separation there shall no razor come upon his head: until the days be fulfilled in the which he separateth himself unto the Lord, he shall be holy, and shall let the locks of the hair of his head grow." "If any man die very suddenly by him, and he hath defiled the head of his consecration, then he shall shave his head in the day of his cleansing, on the seventh day shall he shave it." After the fulfilment of his vow, his sacrifice was to be offered: "And the Nazarite shall shave the head of his separation at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, and shall take the hair of the head of his separation, and put it in the fire which is under the sacrifice of the peace offerings."

The Jews formerly were bare-headed at their worship in the synagogues, their hair being bound by a fillet, which they called a crown. On the Sabbath, a woman was forbidden to look in a glass, for fear she should be enticed to lift up her hand to put her hair in order; their hair was not to be cut off, nor were they to paint themselves on that day. The Israelites, like the Catholic Church, had "close times" for marriages; they could not be on the Sabbath, in Passover week, or during the Feast of Tabernacles. "A bride was brought to the synagogue, or the 'wedding-house,' richly apparelled, with her hair curled, which they say they do in imitation of Eve, who was brought by God to Adam with her hair curled" (*Josephus, Contrn. of Vol. II.*, p. 260). S. Jerome notices that the Jews of his day used to cut themselves and pluck out their hair at funerals, though contrary to their law.

The oblation of the hair was practised by the Greeks in their worship, who pulled the hairs off their heads and offered them to the deity whom they were supplicating; after this manner did Agamemnon present himself before Jupiter when Hector had given the Grecians an overthrow—

"But the celestial Jove presents with hairs,
Which from his mangled head with eager force he tears."

Potter's Antiquities of Greece, Vol. I., p. 241.

Chaucer notices this custom in his "Knight's Tale," when Arcete, making his vow, says—

"And eke to this avow I wol me binde
My berd, my here, that hangeth long adown,
That never yet felt non effeusion
Of raser, ne of shere, I wol thee yeve,
And ben thy true servant while I live."

Canterbury Tales, 2,417, 2,421.

The hair of the animal victim was by the Greeks cut off, and distributed to all present, when the sacrifice was offered in token of a solemn league or covenant between the parties :—

"Curses attend you if e'er false you prove,
Your days in sorrow may you live ;
And when Fate calls (but may that ling'ring come),
May your dead Corpes no fit interment find,
Yet now I Favours wish : May your whole Race
Plagues heap'd on Plagues see, and at last cut off,
As I these locks cut from the sacred Head."

Potter, Vol. II., p. 252.

The same author states that the Greek sailors, after escaping shipwreck or other sea dangers, shaved off their hair and dedicated it to their protectors. After sickness, people made the same offering ; and the Egyptians, on the recovery of their children from illness.

In Greece, all dead persons were thought to be under the jurisdiction of the infernal deities, and therefore no man could resign his life till some of his hairs were cut off, to consecrate him to them (*Ibid*, I., p. 174). The oracular priestess of Apollo, called the Pythia, before ascending the tripod (from whence she pronounced the verdict of the god), used to wash her whole body, especially her hair, in Castalis, a fountain at the foot of Parnassus, where the poets, men inspired by the same deity, used to wash and drink.

The Greek maidens subjected their hair to cutting before marriage, and consecrated it to Diana, as an appeasing gift to the great goddess of chastity ; or to Hippolitus, the son of Theseus ; and others to Minerva. This Greek custom seems to have survived in the more modern consecration of nuns, who are shorn of their long tresses on their becoming, in theological language, "the spouses of Christ."¹

Although Greek soldiers were forbidden to be spruce and foppish in their hair, whilst in camp they were less strict, allowed to have fine clothes, "and frequently perfumed themselves and combed their hair ; whence we read that Xerxes was struck with admiration when the scouts brought him word the Lacedæmonians were at gymnical sports, and combing their hair" (*Potter*, Vol. II., p. 72). The Greek slaves and servants were cropped close, and they had a peculiar form after which they cut their hair, which they laid aside if ever fortune was so propitious as to restore them their liberty. (*Ibid*, I., p. 59).

¹ Unmarried ladies in the Middle Ages wore their hair long and flowing, confined only across the temples by fillets or garlands, as may be seen on many old brasses. Virgin saints are so represented, and notably the Blessed Virgin Mary, as their chief, being "*semper virgo*." At Trimmingham, Norfolk, on the rood screen, is depicted a mantled saint, holding a martlet in the right hand, the emblem of S. Edward the Confessor, whom the figure most probably represents ; he has a double-forked beard, and his hair flows down over his robe till it reaches his waist, perhaps to show that, as asserted in his history, he was a virgin as well as confessor.

The Romans are said to have had the custom of parting the hair of a newly-married woman with the point of a lance, to show that marriage was originally made by violence on the part of the husband, and to commemorate the rape of the Sabines. The ladies of ancient Rome were notorious for extravagant head-gear, and Juvenal, in one of his satires, thus speaks of a lady's toilet :—

"She hurries all her handmaids to the task,
Her head alone will twenty dressers ask ;
Psecas, the chief, with breast and shoulders bare,
Trembling, considers every sacred hair ;
With curls on curls they build her head before,
And mount it with a formidable tower."

The Roman order of priests called *Flamen dialis* could only have their hair cut by freemen.

Respecting the ancient Britons, Mr. Boyd Dawkins says :—"The face was shaven, and the beard, moustaches, or whiskers were sometimes plucked out. The hair was worn long, and arranged into a pyramid sufficiently large to allow of the use of a hair-pin twenty inches long. So careful were they of their *coiffure*, that they are proved, in the lake dwellings of Switzerland, to have used head-rests made of pottery, like those of the ancient Egyptians in wood, to prevent its being disarranged in sleep. Similar articles are used by the Abyssinian dandies of the present day, and by other African peoples, whose wonderful head-dresses are described by Cameron and Stanley. They are also used in Japan and New Zealand."

Tweezers have been constantly found in the graves of the Anglo-Saxon ladies, "which were evidently used for eradicating superfluous hairs, a circumstance which contributes to show that they paid especial attention to hair dressing. To judge from the colour of the hair in some of the illuminations, we might be led to suppose that sometimes they stained it."² The Danish invaders were considered great fops, because, among other things, they combed their hair every day, "in order to help the beauty of their bodies." Ecclesiastical dignitaries were especially severe on long hair, and in the "Penitential" by some ascribed to S. Dunstan, commanding confession of the sins committed by various parts of the body, the hair is mentioned ; and among the penances, abstaining from polling either head or beard was one.

Whilst with the Jews uncut hair was a mark of sanctity in the priest and the Nazarite, with Christians the contrary appears to have been the case, and long hair became reprobated even by the lips of the Apostle Paul. Probably no controversy on a trivial-matter ever rose to so great a height as did that on the due form of clerical tonsure in the seventh century. The Greek portion of the Church, and the communities connected with it, favoured one form ; the Roman party another. The former cut the tonsure in the shape of a crescent, for which they were taunted with bearing the mark of Simon Magus ; whilst the Latin branch of the Christian body adopted a circle, in imitation of the crown of thorns worn by our Lord. The

² "Early Man in Britain," p. 356.

³ Wright's "Domestic Manners and Sentiments," p. 60.

dispute raged for some time in Britain, the Scottish clergy adhering to the Greek method, the English to the Roman; the triumph of Rome set the matter at rest in this country. So strict were the Papal rules as regards the proper form of tonsure, that Archbishop Theodore, the successor of Deusdedit in the see of Canterbury, "waited four months for his hair to grow, that it might be shorn into the shape of a crown, for he had before the tonsure of S. Paul the Apostle, after the manner of the Eastern people."⁴

A letter written on this subject by Ceolfrid, the bishop, to Naitan, King of the Piots, says: "We know, indeed, that the Apostles were not all shorn after the same manner nor does the Catholic Church, though it agrees in the same Divine faith, hope, and charity, agree in the same form of tonsure throughout the world; in fine, to look back to remote times—that is, the times of the patriarchs—Job, the example of patience, when on the approach of tribulation he shaved his head, made it appear that he had used in times of prosperity to let his hair grow; and Joseph, the great practiser of chastity, humility, piety, and other virtues, is found to have been shorn when he had been delivered from servitude, by which it appears that during the time of servitude he was in prison without cutting his hair. Now you may observe how each of these men of God differed in the manner of their appearance abroad, though the inward consciences were alike influenced by the grace of virtue." He then proceeds to extol the tonsure of S. Peter, and reprobate that of Simon Magus, but adds: "Do not think that I have said thus much as judging those who use this tonsure are to be damned."⁵

But, although it was determined that the round form of tonsure should alone be used, the size was considered of minor importance, and the various religious orders differed as to the dimensions of it; with some it was of the smallest size, whilst others—as, for example, the Dominicans—shaved the greater part of the head; a plain circle was also in use, leaving the crown unshaven.

In the cloister at Westminster, where the younger monks shaved, "soap and water were to be always at hand; and if any of the monks were unable to perform their duty in this respect, they were admonished to revolve in their minds that saying of the philosopher, 'For learning what is needful, no age seems to me too late.' These claustral shavings took place once a fortnight in summer, and once in three weeks in winter."⁶

It is curious to observe how, up to recent times, the wearing of hair has alternated between long flowing locks and a close crop; at one period it curls in tresses on to the shoulders, at another scarcely a vestige of hair is seen. At all times moralists have been severe on its superfluity in men, the beard coming in for its share in condemnation. Thus, Odericus Vitalis, *temp.* Henry I., compares bearded men to "filthy goats." S. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, refused his benediction on Ash Wednesday to those who did not cut their hair; and Serlo d'Abon, Bishop of Sens, preaching

⁴ Bede's "Ecclesiastical History." Book IV., ch. i. ⁵ Ibid. Book V., ch. xxi.

⁶ Stanley's "Memorials of Westminster," p. 408.

before Henry I. on Easter Day, 1115, against beards, cropped that, not only of the king, but those of the whole congregation, with a pair of scissors he had provided for the occasion.⁷

The Anglo-Norman ladies were accused of plucking out superfluous hairs from their faces and eyebrows, of dyeing their hair, and of painting their faces. "The Chevalier de la Tour-Landry (chap. 76) tells his daughters that the whole intrigue between King David and the wife of Uriah arose out of the circumstance of the lady combing her hair at an open window, and says that it was a punishment for the too great attention she gave to the adornment of her head."⁸

William of Malmesbury relates the following story of the same date:—"A certain English knight, who prided himself on the luxuriance of his tresses, being conscience-stung on the subject, seemed to feel in a dream as though some person strangled him with his ringlets. Awaking in a fright, he immediately cut off all his superfluous hair. The example spread throughout England; and as recent punishment is apt to affect the mind, almost all the barons allowed their hair to be cropped in a proper manner, without reluctance. But this decency was not of long continuance; for scarcely had a year expired before all those who thought themselves courtly relapsed into their former vice; they vied with women in length of locks, and wherever these were wanting, put on false tresses; forgetful, or rather ignorant, of the saying of the apostle, 'If a man nurture his hair, it is a shame to him.'"⁹

In the Middle Ages, the "Fools" were shorn in a particular manner, and, it would appear from the following, with a kind of tonsure resembling the clerical one. The romance of Robert, King of Sicily, states that when an angel, to humble the monarch, made him his fool, he had his hair and gown shorn.

"Thou art my fole, seyde y^e aungele,
Thou shalt be shore un delle,
Lyke a fole for to be—"

The angel then—

"Somowned him a Barbour before,
That as a fole he should be shore
Al round as a frere" (friar).

And the romance of Ipomydon has—

"A barbor he called withouten more,
And shore hym both behynd and byfore,
Quayntly endentyd oute and in,
And also he shore halfe hys chynne;
He seemyd a fole that quaint ayre,
Bothe by hede and by atyre."¹⁰

Superstitions connected with hair still linger on even in civilised nations. In the Middle Ages hair was used in the vain attempt to find the philosopher's stone; and the Canon yeoman in the "Canterbury Tales," describing the articles employed by his master in his alchemy, mentions—

⁷ Knight's "Pictorial History of England." Vol. I., p. 637.

⁸ Wright's "Domestic Manners," p. 260.

⁹ Quoted in *ibid.*, p. 81.

¹⁰ Both the above extracts are quoted from "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages." Vol. II., pp. 72-75.

"Cley made with hors and mennes here, and oile
Of Tartre."—*Lines* 16,280, 16,281.

In India at the present time, "shaving the heads of witches is very common among the tribes infested by sorcerers; it is employed as an antidote, not merely as a degrading punishment, so that one is tempted to trace its origin to some recondite notion of power residing in the hair; and thus even back towards Sampson, to Cerce with the beautiful locks, and to the familiar devils of early Christian times, who are said to have had a peculiar attachment for women with fine tresses."¹¹ If an Irish mother has children travelling on Friday, she does not brush or comb her hair on that day, and it is held that human hair should never be burnt, only buried. A writer in "The Antiquary" points out that "nurses in Oxfordshire to-day are careful to tell you the same."¹²

As bearing upon hair superstitions, it may be mentioned that in Cornwall, a hair taken from a donkey's tail is believed to cure the whooping cough. The hair must be taken from a male donkey to cure a girl, and from a female one to cure a boy.¹³

The idea of miraculous property residing in hair is probably founded on the history of Sampson, of whom Chaucer wrote—

"This Sampson never sider drank ne wine
Ne on his hede came raseur non ne shere
By precept of the messenger divine
For all his strengthes in his heres were

"Unto his lemman Dalida he told
That in his heres all his strengthe lay,
And falsely to his fomen she him sold,
And sleeping in hire barme upon a day
She made to clip or shere his here away

"But er his here was clipped or yshave
There was no bond, with which men might him bind."

Sampson appears to have had some who rivalled him in modern times. Evelyn, in his "Diary," mentions that at Southwark Fair he saw, in 1660, "a man who took up a piece of iron cannon, of about 400 lbs., with the hair of his head only;"¹⁴ and at May Fair, a strong woman lifted an anvil with her hair."

Marvellous stories of hair were not unknown to the heathen world. Plutarch, in his "Life of Paulus Emilius," states that two miraculous horsemen, to reprove the incredulity of a certain Lucius Domitius, took him gently by the beard, and it immediately changed its colour from black to red; after which Domitius went by the name of Brazen-beard.¹⁵

Ven. Bede relates that a youth who had a diseased eyelid, was cured by applying the hair of S. Cuthbert to the distempered eye, and that S. John of Beverley caused a dumb boy, whose head was bald, not only to regain his speech, but to obtain "a beautiful head of hair, whereas before he had been deformed, poor, and dumb."¹⁷

¹¹ Sir Alfred Lyall in "Asiatic Studies." ¹² "Antiquary." Vol. VIII., p. 230.
¹³ Ibid. Vol. VII., p. 38. ¹⁴ "Canterbury Tales," Lines 14,061-4, 14,070-5, 14,078-9.

¹⁵ Quoted in "Antiquary." Vol. VIII., p. 138.

¹⁶ Hooke's "Roman History." Vol. I., p. 314, n.

¹⁷ "Ecclesiastical History." Book V., ch. ii.

Nor are instances of miraculous power wanting in modern times, at least we read that, "At the Church of the Maccabees (Cologne), is a crucifix which is supposed to have a marvel-working periwig, for though each of the Hungarian pilgrims, at their coming to Cologne, cut off a lock of hair, it is still undiminished."¹⁸

At Canterbury Cathedral, some of the hair of the blessed Virgin Mary—"crines matris Dei"—formed one of the relics shown to the pilgrims to S. Thomas's shrine, as related in the travels of a Bohemian ambassador.¹⁹ Westminster Abbey boasted of the hair of S. Mary Magdalene, given by Maud, Queen of Henry I.²⁰

Legends connected with the subject of this paper are extremely numerous, and, whilst some are merely grotesque, others are exceedingly beautiful. Of the former is one concerning the Queen of Sheba, who, the Koran informs us, was reported to King Solomon as having her legs and feet covered with hair, like those of an ass.²¹ But very touching is that of S. Mary Magdalene, who is represented by old painters as carried to heaven by angels, her body being veiled in that profuse hair with which she had wiped the Saviour's feet. Equally interesting is the legend of S. Agnes, which relates that upon her refusing to sacrifice to the gods, she was stripped of her clothes by her persecutors, when angels veiled her whole person with her hair; she is therefore sometimes represented in art, naked, with long, flowing tresses covering her body.²²

That curious eighteenth century work, "The World Displayed," relates of a certain Saint Nicephorus, that at Beroot, in one of the Greek churches, is a painting of him, at full-length, with a beard reaching to the feet, the legend being that the saint fell into a deep melancholy, from his having no beard, when the devil promised to bestow upon him the gift which nature had denied, in case he would comply with his suggestion. The beardless saint, though very desirous of obtaining the promised reward, rejected the offer with indignation, and resolutely declared he would rather for ever despair of his wish than obtain it upon such terms; when, taking in his hands the downy tuft of his chin, the hair immediately stretched with the pluck he gave it, and gradually extended to his feet.²³

At Worstead, in Norfolk (from whence the woollen fabric so-called derived its name), is a noble church, retaining the mutilated remains

¹⁸ "World Displayed." Vol. XVIII., p. 99. Ed. 1761. Images of the saints were occasionally provided with human hair in the Middle Ages. Dr. Loudon, *temp.* Henry VIII., writing of his iconoclastic doings at Caversham, Berkshire, where there was a celebrated image of S. Mary, says that, with other things, he sends "the cotes of thys image, hyr capp, and here." Such images are still to be seen on the Continent.

¹⁹ Quoted in Stanley's "Memorials of Canterbury." Appendix p. 252.

²⁰ Stanley's "Memorials of Westminster," p. 124.

²¹ That extraordinary instance of longevity, "Old Parr," is stated to have been found to be entirely covered with hair at his death, in 1632.—See *ibid.*, p. 344.

²² Barr's "Calendar of the Anglican Church," p. 38.

²³ In Alban Butler's "Lives of the Saints," there are notices of two different persons of this name—viz., S. Nicephorus, Patriarch of Constantinople, a voluminous author, who died in 828, and is commemorated March 13th, the anniversary of the translation of his relics. The second is S. Nicephorus, a martyr in 260, whose feast is on Feb. 9th in both Greek and Roman communions. It need hardly be said that such a judicious writer as Butler mentions nothing of the above remarkable history.

of a once lovely screen, on a panel of which is the painted figure of a female tied to a cross with cords; she wears a red dress, leaving the arms, which are extended, bare, but gathered in tightly round the feet; a blue sash is fastened lightly about the waist, and has an ornamental chain attached to it; over all is a dark blue mantle, lined with white; the nimbus is at the back of the head, but behind the cross; the saint is regally crowned, and on the lower part of the face is a large dark red beard. It is said to represent a saint who was thus confined for an alleged breach of chastity, but who, being innocent, prayed that for a proof of it a beard should grow on her chin, which accordingly happened.²⁴ The figure is next to one of another martyr, S. William of Norwich, who was also crucified, but who is here represented, not on his cross, but thorn crowned; a knife in his side, and holding the nails in his hand.

Somewhat similar to the story of S. Nicophorus is that of Little Peter of Schwerin, in Mecklenburg, a diminutive being supposed to haunt the Grand Ducal Palace at Schwerin, whose ordinary habit is grey, but who appears in the castle in red attire if there is going to be war, and in black if any of the royal family are going to die. He is supposed to dwell in a submarine cave, where he sits upon a block of stone; and it is believed that he is an enchanted prince, and that when his beard has grown sufficiently long to go three times round the block on which he sits, he will be relieved from his enchantment. There is a likeness in the above to the tradition respecting Barbarossa.

The following is a legend from Sicilian history, and runs as follows:—The city of Palermo, at what date is rather dubious, had suffered a long siege from the Saracens, and was greatly reduced by famine; but, what distressed the citizens still more, there were no materials found for making bow-strings, and the besieged were on the point of surrendering. In this dilemma, a patriotic dame stepped forth, and proposed to the women that the whole of them should cut off their hair and twist it into bow-strings. This was immediately complied with; the besieged, animated by this gallant sacrifice of the fair, renewed their defence with such vigour that the assailants were beaten off, and, a reinforcement soon arriving, the city was saved.

Many interesting cases may be cited proving the extreme durability of the human hair. S. Oswin died in 651, and in 1065, it is related by Alban Butler, Judith, wife of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, washed the blood-stained hair of the martyred king and his bones, the flesh having returned to dust. When the tomb of Queen Guinivere, wife of King Arthur, was opened at Glastonbury, Giraldus Cambrensis relates that her tresses of hair, finely plaited, and in colour like gold, seemed perfect and whole "until it was touched, but then, bewraying what all beauties are, showed itself to be duste." In conclusion, when the tomb, at Tewkesbury, of Lady Isabel Beauchamp, who died in 1440, was opened a few years past, we are told that her remains showed bright auburn hair, apparently as fresh as when she was laid there four centuries and a quarter ago.

²⁴ A statue at Cyprus was erected to "*Barbate Veneri*," the bearded Venus, and the effigy was so adorned.

SOME ACCOUNT OF PALMER'S HOSPITAL, BRIDGNORTH, AND OF ITS FOUNDER; AND OF COLONEL BILLINGSLEY, THE CAVALIER.

BY HUBERT SMITH, F.R.H.S.

ONE of those vestiges of antiquity which give so much interest to a town—an old building, time-worn and showing signs of age—is the Hospital at Bridgnorth, whose venerable gateway opens from St. Leonard's, close by the site of an ancient College. It is a valuable foundation for ten poor widows, and still bears its founder's name. As we survey the crumbling fabric, now of necessity to be rebuilt, we are at once reminded of the comfort, shelter, and solace it has given to numbers of aged widows, who having lost their only sustaining help in life, have successively, during a period of almost two hundred years, there found peaceful homes. A debt of gratitude is indeed owing by the inhabitants of the town to the family of Colonel Billingsley, who left so lasting and useful a memorial of the sad but noble fate of the Cavalier, whose sword is now placed as an interesting relic in St. Leonard's Church. The inscription over the gateway is:—

"ANNO DOMINI MDCLXXXVII THESE HOUSES FOR TEN POOR WIDDOWS OF THE UPPER TOWN WERE BUILT AND ENDOWED BY FRANCIS PALMER, LATE RECTOR OF SANDY IN THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD WHO HAD AN AFFECTION TO THIS PLACE HIS MOTHER BEING BURIED IN THIS CHURCH AND WAS SISTER TO COLONEL FRANCIS BILLINGSLEY LATE OF ABBOTS ASTLEY SLAIN IN THIS CHURCH YARD IN THE SERVICE OF KING CHARLES YE FIRST."

From this quaint inscription, we learn the connection of the Rev. Francis Palmer with the Billingsley family, who, for more than a century, were influential landowners in the parish of Astley Abbots. William Billingsley once resided in the old gabled town mansion of Cann Hall, afterwards removed to Ludstone, in the parish of Claverley, and purchased the Manor of Astley Abbots, in 1546. Subsequently, at a later date, 1556, William Billingsley, of Ludstone, and his son and heir, William Billingsley, of Allscote, purchased from Roger Smythe, of Morville, the Rectory and Vicarage of Astley Abbots, and at the time (1561) of the commencement of the parish register of Astley Abbots—a book written on vellum, and kindly allowed to me for reference by the rector of the parish, the Rev. John Croft Bridges Warwick Warwick—there are numerous entries of burials and births of the Billingsley and Ridley families.

The first entry in this register is the death of Rowlande Cheese, curate of Astley Abbots, who was buried 29th June, 1561. At this time the yet unenclosed woodlands of Shirlot Forest that lay within the parish were extensive, and in 1581, we have the following curious entry, "A poore woman of the woode was buried the 26th of Decr." Now, and then, an old oak may still be seen in this beautiful and woodland parish; and at the Stocking Farm, part of the Willey Estate, is one fine relic of the forest, an oak measuring, at four feet from the ground, 17 feet in circumference, and is still sound.

The Hords were also a noble family at that time in Astley Abbots parish, but only one burial of that family is entered in the early register, as follows, "1568, My Lady of the Parke dyed and was buried on the 19 of September." This is accounted for, as their vaults and fine monuments were in St. Leonard's Church. Many of the Hords were buried underneath the tower, Richard Hord having given the stone to build it in 1448, and there is scarcely an entry of members of this family in any of the Astley Abbots registers.

In 1611, some of the Billingsley family were certainly residing at the interesting old house of Binnall, and the "WB 1611," carved on the oak mantelpiece there, is possibly the initials of William Billingsley, son of Humphrey Billingsley, baptized the 11th October, 1584. As time passed on another event, being the enclosure of the forest of Shirlot, occurs, and a deed of partition of common and waste lands of the great forest of Shirlot (1625) is most interesting, as giving the names of the landowners and commoners of the parish at that date. In these articles of agreement the Billingsleys are mentioned as being party thereto:—"Francis Billingsley, Esquier, the Elder, and Francis Billingsley the younger, Esquier, chiefe Lords of the Soiles and Commons and waste ground in the parish of Astley, in the said Countie, conteyninge foure hundred three score and four acres or thereabouts besides Mr. Smith's coppice which is not measured."

The Colonel, who was slain in St. Leonard's Churchyard, was born in the parish of Astley Abbots in 1617, and would, therefore, be only twenty-nine years of age at the time of his death. He had previously married, and his father and grandfather, both named Francis, were living. The birth of his grandfather does not appear in the parish register, but he would most probably be born before it commenced in 1561. The Colonel's father was born in 1594, and would, therefore, be fifty-two when his son was slain. The Colonel had a son previous to his death; and his wife's name was Elizabeth, and his sister married Mr. Palmer, the father of the founder of Palmer's Hospital. The following is a copy of the entry in the register of the birth of the Colonel's son:—"Anno Dom 1640, Ffrancis Billingsley sonne off Francis Billingsley and Elizabeth his wife was Baptized the 20 Aprill." In the register there is also the following marginal note:—"Ffrancis Billingsley his greatgrandfather and Ffrancis Billingsley his grandfather beeing his Godfathers." Thus we have four generations of Francis Billingsleys assembled in the beautiful parish church of St. Calixtus, where, within a few days of that date six years, the father of the boy would be laid in his soldier's grave. The mother of Colonel Billingsley was Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Kerry, of Binwiston, Esquire, and her death is entered in the parish register—"1665, Mrs. Ellinor Billingsley widdow buried 8th day of Aprill." The Colonel's father appears from the monumental inscription to have died in 1656. King Charles I. sought refuge with the Scottish Army, and was surrendered for the sum of £400,000. The next year, King Charles was imprisoned in Carisbrook Castle, and ultimately his sad fate culminated in his execution, in 1649, and the abolition of the House of Lords. His adherents were ruthlessly followed and persecuted

by Cromwell's party. One of the Billingsleys, it is said, sought refuge at one time in Wilderley Wood, probably the Colonel's father, who had to compound with the Parliament for his estate in the sum of £140, a large sum in those days. The Colonel's wife seems to have been Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Latham, Bachelor of Law, who was in Bridgnorth Castle at the time of its surrender, and was specially excepted from the terms of its capitulation, 26th April, 1646.

As more peaceful days came in with the Restoration of the Merry Monarch, King Charles II., in the year 1660, Elizabeth Billingsley, for the love she did bear her deceased husband, erected a monument in Astley Abbots Church. On the monument there are six shields of arms of the families of Billingsley, Acton, Vernon, Kerry, and Billingsley quartered with Latham.

Although disforested, a woodland scene surrounds the ancient forest home of the Billingsleys. There is an apparent remoteness of situation which favours the idea. Though the house is shorn of its former extent, which partook rather of the forest hunting-lodge than the squire's hall; though timbered walls have in places been rudely repaired without regard to appearances, and a portion still dilapidated; there is enough left to interest in its now altered interior. Entering through the porch, the fluted timbers of the ceiling of the once large hall can be traced through the two first chambers and passage. At the end of the once large reception hall are a number of carved solid oak supports, with a painted bust on each of men of mark in ancient time—grim warriors, which were no doubt regarded by the Billingsleys as examples of warlike heroism. They are as well preserved as when first painted on the dark oak which once formed part of the Shirlot forest. Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to give the names of the valiant assemblage; they are as follows:—Hector; Alexander y^e Great; Julius Cæsar; Josva, Judge of Israel; David, King of Israel; Jvdas Machabœvs; Arthur, King of Great Brit^{ae}; Cæsar y^e Great; and Godfrey de Bouillon,

The last Billingsley to be found in the parish register of Astley Abbots is as follows:—"1670. Frances, daughter of Daniel Billingsley and Grace his wife, was baptized the 24 of July." Daniel appears to have been born 28th August, 1634, and to have been a brother of the Colonel, and ancestor of Mr. Joseph Instone, who has so kindly presented the Colonel's sword to St. Leonard's parish. Notwithstanding there are no entries in the register for the periods intervening between 1653 and 1658, and between 1671 and 1694, there is sufficient to establish very conclusively the fact of Mr. Joseph Instone descending from the Billingsleys, and it appears that George Wood married Grace Billingsley; their daughter, Grace, married James Haynes, and their daughter, Grace, was married to John Instone, born in 1777, whose son, Joseph, is the donor of his ancestor's sword, handed down from the brother of the Colonel.

The last mention of the name of Billingsley is in a curious order concerning the formes the parishioners were entitled to use in the church of Astley Abbots, for kneeling, signed by the Sydemen of the parish, and dated in the second year of King James II., 1686. Before

this date the Billingsleys sold Stanley, which was part of their estate, to the Huxleys, in 1658, and they seem, like the Hords, to have severed their territorial connection with Astley Abbots, and to have settled in London.

Of the Rev. Francis Palmer, the founder of the Hospital for the poor widows, little can be told. There is no doubt he had often visited Bridgnorth, for he says he had an affection for the place, and well he might, for its beautiful situation and surrounding scenery has no equal in England. Some of the Billingsleys seem also to have resided in St. Leonard's parish. In 1654 Mrs. Margaret Billingsley was buried in St. Leonard's parish, and in 1661, William, son of Daniel Billingsley, was buried, 15th February, in the same parish. In the year that his uncle was slain, the town had been burned, and the fine old church, college, almshouses, and market-house destroyed, to the damage of £90,000.

The circumstances attending the Colonel's death are given in Bellett's work, and may be thus stated briefly:—In May, 1643, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Billingsley, at the town's entreaty, accepted the command of the volunteers for the defence of the town. In May, 1645, when the Commissioners were Sir Lewis Kirke, Governor of the Castle; Sir Edward Acton, Bart.; Edward Cressett, Esq.; Francis Billingsley, Lieut.-Col.; Thomas Wynde, Lieut.-Col.; John Bromley, Esq.; Arthur Weaver, Esq.; and Edward Latham, extra precautions were used for the town's defence. All the gentlemen of the neighbourhood were Royalists, including Sir Thomas Wolrych, of Dudmaston, and Sir William Whitmore, who garrisoned Apley. Captain Gatacre was killed during the siege. On the 31st March, 1646, Cromwell's troops assaulted the town in three divisions. The infantry, crossing the rough broken ground from Love Lane, forced their way across the deep moat and through the palisades into the St. Leonard's Churchyard. At this point the fighting seems to have been very determined, and again at the top of Church Street. The struggle must have been well maintained, for it resulted in the death of the brave Colonel Billingsley and many others. The Royalists were forced back into the Castle, and the Parliamentary cavalry, who had succeeded in making their way, with considerable loss, up the deep defile to the North Gate, were admitted into High Street. Colonel Billingsley was buried the same day at Astley Abbots. The upper town was soon after burnt over the heads of Cromwell's troops, on Easter Tuesday. The church of St. Leonard, the college, and almshouses were also burnt. A passage was excavated in the sandstone rock, that the church, which contained the Royalist ammunition, could be blown up; and Sir Robert Howard, Knight of the Bath, surrendered the castle on the 26th of April, 1646.

The Rev. Francis Palmer made his will in 1680. It was proved in 1685; two hundred years since. He left to his executors, Edward Billingsley and Sylvanus Rowley, the sum of £800, to be laid out in lands of the clear yearly value of £30, and they were to cause to be erected an almshouse, containing ten distinct rooms, for the several poor widows of the Upper Town of Bridgnorth aforesaid as shall

frequent the church, to be nominated and appointed from time to time for ever by the minister, churchwardens, and bailiffs there, and to allow each of them £3 per annum, save only repairs to be deducted. In 1683 the executors purchased the Roche Head Farm, in the parish of Hopton Wafers, of the yearly value of £39 15s. The executors, out of the rents and profits of the farm, erected the present almshouses, upon land belonging to the Corporation of Bridgnorth, in 1694. The executors executed a deed that if at any time the rents should exceed £30 per annum, the surplus should also be divided, share and share alike, between the ten poor widows. In June, 1698, by indentures of lease and release, the executors conveyed the said farm to the trustees, Sir William Whitmore, Sir Thomas Wolryche, Sir Edward Acton, Bart., George Weld, Robert Cressett, Henry Davenport, Arthur Weaver, and John Warter, Esqs., Walter Moseley and John Huxley, Esqs., and Robert Harriots, gent., and their heirs for ever, subject to the trusts of the will. In addition to other legacies, the Rev. Francis Palmer left £52 to the parish of Sandy, to be invested in land, and the annual rent to be laid out in bread. It is now called "Palmer's Dole." He also left the poor of the parish of Sandy £5, to be paid to them after his death; and to Robert Shortgrave, rector of Halson, he left fifty guineas in gold. Mr. Palmer's executors, Edward Billingsley, of the parish of St. Giles-in-Fields, and John Warter, of Swancott, in 1717 appointed new trustees to make up the number to ten.

After this date the name of Edward Billingsley does not again appear. New trustees are appointed from time to time as necessary. In 1864, the late Town Clerk of Bridgnorth, acting for the trustees, negotiated the sale of the trust farm, 110 acres, to the late Beriah Botfield, Esq., of Hopton Court, for £4,864. Mr. Botfield died before the agreement or deed of conveyance was executed, but the Town Clerk having a letter from him accepting the terms, his executors found the purchase money. The amount of £4,353 15s. 3d. is now invested in the names of "The Official Trustees."

The following legacies have been left to the hospital by charitable donors, viz.:—A sum of £20 by William Warter, Esq., son and heir of John Warter, Esq., one of the trustees. The Rev. Thomas Bangham, a native of Bridgnorth, and prebend of Lichfield Cathedral, £50. 1770, Mary Elton's legacy of £200. 1805, Miss Rachel Adney's legacy of £200. In 1883, Mrs. Martha Prentice, of Ditton Priors, left £50.

It is now proposed to rebuild Palmer's Hospital. Mr. Joshua Sing, a native of Bridgnorth, and whose family has long been connected with the town (his father having been chosen the Mayor of the town under the Municipal Act), has offered £1,000, to found and endow two extra rooms. The trustees have about £400 to expend, and the cost of rebuilding will probably require an additional £1,000.

The parish of Sandy, of which the Rev. Francis Palmer was rector, takes its name from its soil, and is nine miles from Bedford. It is a place of great antiquity, and was a Roman Station, and great quantities of Roman coins and other relics have been found there. The

flat stone with worn inscriptions in the main aisle, which marked his grave at the restoration of the church, is now underneath a new pavement. Through the courtesy of the rector, we find that, owing to portions of the register being lost, the date of Mr. Palmer's death cannot be ascertained. On reference to the visitations of Bedfordshire, a short pedigree of the family of Palmer is given with their arms, but it is more likely that the Rev. Francis Palmer was from the county of Essex. Fuller, in his *Worthies of England*, edited by Nuttall, after giving a list of the gentry of this county, in 1483, says :—" Hungry time hath made a Glutton's meal of this catalogue of Gentry, and has left very little morsel for manners remaining, so few of these are found extant in this Shire, and fewer continuing a genteel equipage," upon which the editor of the visitations remarks, " There is probably scarcely another county in England where land has changed hands so frequently as in this, and if the study of genealogy serves no other purpose, it will at least dispel the illusion prevalent amongst a certain class, that the majority of the present owners derive their title from feudal times."

In the visitations of Essex, in a pedigree of Henry Palmer, of Lambourne, Essex, gent., it appears that his grandson married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Billingsley, of London, gent., and their son, Edward Palmer, was twelve years old in 1634. Again, in the visitations of London, giving the arms and pedigree of Sir Henry Billingsley, Lord Mayor of London, his granddaughter Elizabeth is the wife of Edward Palmer, of D'Ewehall, in Essex, gent. We have, therefore, three instances of alliances of Billingsleys with the name of Palmer. The crest of Sir Henry Billingsley, Lord Mayor of London, is similar to that of Colonel Billingsley, namely :—"On a mount, *vert*, a leopard couchant, *or*, spotted, *sable*. In the register of burials of Westminster Abbey, 1723-4, March 5, Mrs. Bridget Billingsley, in the middle aisle. Again, in 1735, Bridget, wife of William Bellasyse, Esquire, in St. Paul's Chapel. According to a note by the editor of the register, published by the Harleian Society, she was daughter, and eventually sole heir, of Captain Rupert Billingsley, R.N., Commander of the "Royal George" 1715, who died 14 December, 1720. This may possibly be Rupert Billingsley, born at Astley Abbots, for there is the following entry in the register :—" 1644, Rupert Billingsley, sonne of Francis Billingsley, baptized ye 29 day in January."

The sword of Colonel Billingsley, recently presented to the Rector of St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth, for preservation in that church, has been there placed, and with it a brass plate, bearing the following inscription, and the arms of Billingsley :—" Colonel Billingsley, Commander of the Town Regiment in the service of King Charles I., A.D. 1643-6, was killed in the encounter between the Royalist and Parliamentary Forces, in St. Leonard's Churchyard, March 31, 1646, and was buried in Astley Abbots Church. His Sword, since treasured in his family, is now presented to St. Leonard's by Mr. Joseph Instone, December, 1884, in memory of Colonel Billingsley and of his Sister. Palmer's Hospital for Widows was founded by his Nephew, A.D. 1687."

St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth.

THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF LANCASTER.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

"*PRO* Fratribus Predicatoribus. Rex, omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis etc. salutem. Sciatis, quod concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris Priori provinciali de ordine fratrum predicatorum in Anglia, quod ipse et fratres ordinis predicti in villa nostra de Lancast' aream competentem sibi perquirere possint, prout secundum Deum et statuta ordinis sui sibi magis viderint expedire, sine dampno et prejudicio nostri et heredum nostrorum; et quod possint in eadem area domos construere, et eam inhabitare, absque impedimento nostri aut ballivorum nostrorum. In cujus rei etc. Teste Rege apud Westm', xxvij Maii, anno regni nostri xliiij. Per H. le Bygod justiciarium, et R. de Thurkilby."¹

This royal licence of May 27th, 1260, fixes the date of the commencement of the friary of Lancaster. Sir Hugh Harrington, knt., was the founder, and had probably completed all the necessary arrangements before the civil sanction was secured; for the building of the dwelling and church was begun without delay. Henry III. gave some assistance in the way of timber: on Oct. 1st, 1260, John de Eyvill, justiciary of the forests beyond Trent, had a mandate to let the friars have fifty oaks in the forest of Lancaster, "ad edificia sua inde construenda; de dono regis:"² and on Oct. 7th, 1265, Roger de Lancaster, keeper of the forest of Lounesdale, was commanded to let them have twenty oaks, "ad fabricam ecclesie sue;"³ also of the king's gift.³ The founder had a chantry here.

To their original site the friars added about 3a. of land, partly assigned to them by two ecclesiastics, within the course of a century.⁴ By writ of May 10th, 1311, an inquisition was taken at Lancaster, July 13th, and it was returned that master William de Lancaster, might assign to the friars for enlarging their bounds, 1r. of land, which was held of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, immediately, by service of the moiety of a peppercorn a-year, and valued at 2d. a-year, and was held of the crown by the earl: so the royal licence for the transfer was granted, Aug. 22nd, the celebration of a hundred masses for the king being enjoined.⁵ Two acres of land were also acquired of Master Thomas de Kirkeham, for enlarging the homestead. This was done without a royal licence, but an inquisition, by writ of May 8th, 1319,

¹ Pat. 44 Hen. III., m. 9.

² Claus. 44 Hen. III., p. 1. m. 3.

³ Claus. 49 Hen. III., m. 2.

⁴ In Simpson's History of Lancaster, it is said that "in 1300, 28 Edward I., Simon de Lancaster gave a burgage, with a garden, in St. Mary's Street, to this house;" but no reference to this gift anywhere appears.

⁵ Inquis. ad quod dampn. 4 Edw. II., no. 34. Jurors: Laur. fil. Thom'. Ad. de Urswyk, Ranulph le Gentyl, Will. de Wenynghon, Tho. de Wraton. Tho. del Grene, Will. de Burgh de Middleton, Ad. fil. Benedicti, Rob. de Coupennwa, Ric. de Rygmayden, Joh. de Appeltreheved, Alan de Assheton. Pat. 5 Edw. II., p. 1. m. 10.

⁶ Inquis. ad quod dampn. 12 Edw. II., no. 5. Jurors: Rog. de Slene, Ranulph Gentyl, Rob. de Catherton, Ad. de Urshey, R. fil. Simonis, Rob. de Fik...ton, Joh. C....., Rad.wer, Ad. Purser..., Joh. Port', Joh. Merser, Will. Ledebet'

taken at Lancaster, May 19th, showed that the friars might be allowed to retain the land, which was held in fief, of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, belonged to the community of the town, was quit of all services, and was valued at 2s. a-year.⁶ And so, June 8th, the king's pardon was granted for the breach of the statute of mortmain.⁷

In the reign of Edward III., the mendicant orders in London and elsewhere acquired lands or tenements for enlarging their bounds, but let them to tenants and received the yearly rents. Although this innovation was doubtless made in each special case with ecclesiastical sanction, still it was opposed by the civil power; and writs were issued, Apr. 12th, 1350, commanding the escheators throughout the whole kingdom, to seize such lands after legitimate enquiry, and to keep them in the crown till they had a fresh mandate in the matter. This was done under colour of restraining the religious rigidly to their mendicancy.⁸ Henceforward these orders were greatly harassed by the escheators, who made inquests often true, sometimes false, into their territorial possessions, all in favour of the royal exchequer. It was found by an inquisition taken at Lancaster, Mar. 9th, 1369-70, that the prior and convent had acquired a burgage of William, son of William Lumbard, of Lancaster, in pure and perpetual almoign, for the use of the sacristy, and it was valued at 10s. a-year, besides reprises for repairing and maintaining houses of the borough :⁹ also by another inquisition at Lancaster, July 5th following, that they had acquired to themselves and their successors for ever, of Robert Ken, of Lancaster, a piece of land of 3r. valued at 2s. 6d. a-year, and had held it for twenty years.¹⁰ Both the burgage and the land had been received without the royal licence, and were therefore forfeited. As to the burgage, the friars allowed it to go ;¹¹ but the land, which they had obtained for enlarging their homestead during the lifetime of Henry, late Duke of Lancaster (1351—1361), they had leave to keep by a royal pardon, Oct. 4th, wherein it was estimated at 1*l*.¹² The matter, however, did not rest here. The barons of the exchequer were charged, May 24th, 1381, to proceed on all the escheators' inquisitions ; and in Hilary term (Jan 23rd—Feb. 12th) 1383-4, the prior and convent were summoned to answer for the possession of the burgage and 3r. of land. The prior alleged that he did not possess the burgage, nor any part thereof, or received any issues from it, and as for the land there was the royal pardon of 1370, and it was the only land received from Robert Ken. But the identity of the 3r. and the 1*l*. was called into question ; and the legal proceedings were adjourned from one term to another, till at last the matter came before the lord

⁷ Pat. 12 Edw. II., p. 2. m. 6.

⁸ Rot. Orig. 24 Edw. III., no. 5.

⁹ Jurors : Ric. le Taillour de Lanc., Ad. fil. Hugonis, Will. fil. Hug', Tho. Murreson, Joh. de Eselak, Tho. de Heton sen., Will. Ken, Ed. Frere, Rob. de Hyndeshagh, Sim. Davidson, Joh. fil. Ric'i le Lysat'e, Will. de Caton, Phil. le Sadelere.

¹⁰ Jurors : Joh. de Catherton, Ad. Hughson, Will. Hughson, Tho. de Heton, Tho. Mirreson, Rob. le Mercer, Joh. Derebogh't, Joh. le Chalouer, Rob. de Hyndeshagh, Phil. le Sadelere, Sim. Davidson, Tho. Symondson, Rob. Ken de Lab'.

¹¹ The escheator did not answer in the exchequer for this burgage from Feb. 4th, 1369-70 to Nov. 11th, 1371 ; and it appears that the friars held it for that 1½ year and 7 days.

¹² Pat. 44 Edw. III., p. 2. m. 4.

chief baron, John Cokayn, Sept. 1st, 1401, at Lancaster, when the jury gave the verdict in favour of the convent, and the religious were freed from the meshes of the law, in which they had been entangled for seventeen years.¹³

When some differences between the Cluniac monks of Pontefract and those of Monk Breton were adjusted, Aug. 4th, 1269, at the priory of the friar-preachers of Pontefract, the prior of Lancaster was present.¹⁴ These friars were engaged in proclaiming the crusade of Edward I. into the Holy Land, and had stations in their own town of Langcastre, one where was the greater congregation of people in Kendal, and one where was the greater congregation of people in Lounesdal. In 1291, the Archbishop of York, Sept. 4th, signified to all the friars within his diocese, that he intended personally to preach the crusade on the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (Sept. 14th) in York Minster, and begged them to do the same at all their stations.¹⁵ The executors of the will of Queen Eleanor of Castile, soon after Michaelmas, 1291, paid 100s. for this convent to F. William de Hotham, provincial, through Robert de Middleton.¹⁶ *Henry de Percy*, by will dated Sept. 13th, 1349, and proved Mar. 12th, 1351-2, bequeathed 6*l.* sterling to the friar-preachers of Pontefract, Lancaster, Yarm, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, in equal shares.¹⁷ *John of Gaunt*, duke of Lancaster, was probably a patron and benefactor: when he went abroad on the king's service, in 1378, he directed writs to the religious houses within his duchy, and among them to the friar-preachers of Lancaster, June 12th, "devotis intercessionibus aliisque pietatis officiis apud Deum et gloriosissimam Virginem matrem suam assidue exorare, et propter hoc predicationes et processiones, aliasque Deo placabiles hostias devote fieri facere," for him and the other magnates engaged in the expedition into France.¹⁸ *Richard Tempest*, knt., by will dated Aug. 26th, 1427, and proved Sept. 30th, 1428, bequeathed 6*s.* 8*d.* to the friars of Lancaster. *Richard Shirburn*, esq., of Mitton in Craven, Jan. 3rd, 1436-7, gave and bequeathed 20*s.* of silver "to y^e Freers of Lancaster:" *pr.* June 7th, 1440. *Agnes Shirburn*, of Mitton in Craven, widow, "y^e whilke was wyfe of Richard of Shirburn sqwier," Nov. 3rd, 1444, bequeathed 20*d.* to "y^e Frers of Lancaster:" *pr.* Nov. 30th. *Thomas Haryngton*, knt., Sept. 14th, 1459, desired his body to be buried in the church of the friar-preachers of Lancaster, if he closed his days in Lancashire; and he bequeathed 40*s.* to the friars: *pr.* Nov. 21st, 1461. *Bryan Tunstall*, by will of Aug. 16th, 1513, gave "unto the frears of Lancaster xlii., beseeching them to syng for my soule, and all christen soules, a hundreth massys." *Edward Stanley*, knt., Lord Montegle, Apr. 5th, 1523, willed his body to be buried in the new chancel to be made at his costs and charges with all convenient haste, at the east end of the chapel of St. Margaret at Hornbie; also he bequeathed to every priest saying mass and doing service on

¹³ Rot. memorand. (D. T. R.) 7 Rich. II., Hill. rot. 3.

¹⁴ Dugdale's Mon. Angl.

¹⁵ Reg. archiep. Romani. fol. 26 b.: Raine's Historical Papers and Letters.

¹⁶ Rot. (garder.) liberat. pro regina, etc. 19-20 Edw. I.

¹⁷ Testamenta Eboracensia.

¹⁸ Rot. claus. 1 ad 12 Johannis ducis Lanc. A no. 6.

the day of his burial 8*d.*, and to every clerk 4*d.*; "and I further will, that at that daye Master Richard Beverley, prieur of y^e Black Fryars of Lancaster, or in his absence another doctor in divinitie, bee provided to make a sermon, and to have for paine and labor xx*s.*"¹⁹

F. RICHARD BEVERLEY who is thus mentioned as prior, pursued his divinity studies at Cambridge: he was ordained sub-deacon, May 28th, 1496, and deacon, Sept. 24th following, by the bishop of Ely, in Dounham chapel.²⁰ F. GEOFFREY HESKETH was prior in 1538.²¹

A casual allusion to this priory is made by Leland, who, speaking of Lancaster, says that "the old Towne (as they say ther) was almost al burnid, and stooede partely beyounde the Blak Freres."²² This misfortune befel the town in 1322, when the Scots made a great raid into Lancashire, and scouring all the country, spared only the abbey of Furness, the house of the black canons of Cartmel, the priories of the black monks and friar-preachers of Lancaster, and the house of the friars-minor of Preston, and July 24th, returned into Scotland.²³ The community was dispersed by the suffragan of Dover, who, writing to Thomas Cromwell, Feb. 24th, 1538-9, from Grimsby, said that he intended to ride to Hull, Beverley, Scarborough, Carlisle and Lancaster;²⁴ and that he took this town on his way from Cockersand to Cartmel, probably about the end of March, is evident from the following memoranda of his journey:—

"P'gressus d'ni Suffraganii.

"In Counti Lancast'e

"It' to Walley in Lanckesscheere

"It' to Kockersand

"It' to Lancast' to y^e Fryer p'cheers, of y^e fu'daçon of s' Hew Haryngtone Knythe, v mylys fro' y^e toy^r.

"It' to Cartmelle"²⁵

At the dissolution, Ralph Grymeston became farmer of the lands for the crown, and rendered in the rents of 5*s.* 4*d.* for the site of the house with the buildings and gardens, and a close of pasture containing 3½*a.* (*sic*) and enclosed on every side with a stone wall; 6*d.* for 1*r.* of land in the fields near Edynbrig; and 4*s.* for a close called le Frerez mosse, near Wharm' parke, containing 12*a.* of poor pasture, which the friars had held in their own hands. Also a burghage with a croft adjacent in the town was in the tenure of John Standishe, who paid 6*s.* 8*d.* for it. Total yearly rents, 16*s.* 6*d.*²⁶ The particulars for grant of the site, etc., estimated at 4½*a.*, the 1*r.* of land "in campo ville Lancastr' juxta le Edingbreges" and the tenement and close of Freremos, were made out, about Apr. 1540, to Thomas Holdecroft; and to this Thomas Holcroft, of Holcroft, co. Lanc., esq. of the king's body, and to his heirs for ever, the grant, including

¹⁹ Test. Ebor. Whitaker's Hist. of Richmondsh.

²⁰ Cole's MSS. vol. xxvi.

²¹ Simpson.

²² Leland, Itin. vol. v.

²³ Holinshed.

²⁴ Miscellaneous Letters, temp. Hen. VIII., series 2, no. 112.

²⁵ Papers relating to monasteries: Harl. MSS. cod. DCIV., fol. 106.

²⁶ Ministers' Accounts, 30-31 Hen. VIII., no. 167. In these accounts, the friars of this house are called Augustinians; but the error has not followed on into the particulars for grant and royal grant.

²⁷ Particulars for grant ... Hen. VIII.

church, belfry, churchyard, etc., etc., was made June 18th following, to be held in capite by the twentieth part of a fief, and the yearly rent of 12*d.*; with issues from the last Michaelmas.²⁸ What became of the burgage, is too wearisome and unimportant to trace.

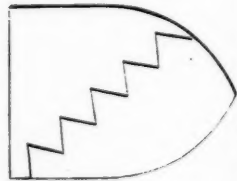
By a royal licence dated Nov. 26th, 1543, Holcrofte sold all to John Rigmayden, of Weddiacer, co. Lanc., esq.,²⁹ who was called on, in Easter term, 1547, to show in the exchequer by what title he held the Blackfriars here.³⁰ Rygmayden had a royal licence, May 12th, 1556, to convey the whole to Thomas Carus, of Halton, co. Lanc., gent., and Thomas, his son and heir, and the assigns of the latter.³¹ The property has since passed into various hands.

The priory stood in the suburbs of the town, between Penny Street and Moor Lane. Speed's plan of Lancaster, in 1610, depicts "the Friars" as a square surrounded mostly on each of the four sides with houses, and approached by a lane from the Stone Well; with something like a church tower and some ruins E. of the lane. Stukeley says, in 1724, that the church was still standing within memory. The site is now occupied, and is indicated by the names of the Friary, and the two Friar Streets parallel with Great John Street. In March, 1801, when Sulyard Street in the Friarage was being formed, the groundwork of the Friary was discovered; the foundations of several cells were entire, the dimensions being 7 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.; also the bases and fragments of several large columns, with a large quantity of human bones and some skeletons. In improving a road, in 1811, an ancient tombstone was found, bearing a cross fleurée, but no lettering; and some bones and skulls with the teeth quite perfect were turned up. On another occasion, some workmen at the N. E. side of Dalton Square, arrived at the enclosure wall, which is still visible, and disclosed more bones there. Simpson, in his "History of Lancaster," published in 1852, says that not many years before, when a drain was made in Sulyard Street, a considerable space was found covered with tiles bearing various rough devices, but evidently intended to be joined into a large pattern. He thinks that two parallel pieces of stone walling visible in 1840, one in a carpenter's yard N. of Gage Street, the other in the N. W. corner of the field to the S. of George Street, must have been the outer walls of the friary close. He describes them as having "a kind of projecting coping raised on flags," rough built, but with very hard mortar: and he adds, "From the distance at which these walls are placed, it is evident that the grounds were of considerable extent north and south; but how far they ran westward must be left to conjecture, as there is nothing left to aid us in resolving such a question." This considerable extent hardly tallies with the description of the lands given at the dissolution of the convent: the similarity of the parallel walls is not a conclusive argument. The friars had their principal pasture near Wharmer Park.

²⁸ Pat. 32 Hen. VIII., p. 4. m. 30 (17). ²⁹ Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 18. m. 26 (29).

³⁰ "De Johanne Rygmaiden, Arm. occasione ad ostendendum quo Titulo tenet Situm Fratrum Prædicatorum vocatorum Le Black Friars, juxta villam Lancastrie. Paschæ Recorda, 1 Edw. VI. Rotulo 47." *Jones' Index to the Originalia and Memoranda Rolls*. The roll containing this matter was destroyed in 1666, in the Great Fire of London.

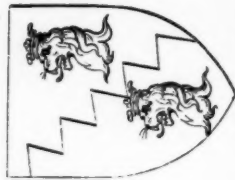
³¹ Pat. 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary, p. 3. m. 9.



ARMS OF FERNE OF PARWICH.
Per fesse indented, *or* and
gules.

Ferne, of Parwich, co. Derby, and Crakemarsh, co. Stafford.

(From the Visitation of Staffordshire, 1583.)



ARMS OF FERNE OF BONSTALL.
Per fesse indented, *argent* and
gules, two lions' heads erased,
counterchanged, crowned, *or*.

THOMAS FERNE =

Will'm Ferne = Joane, d. of Aden [Adam] Benforde [Beresford] of Fenny
of Perwiche. Bentley, Esqr, in Com: Derby.

Thomas Ferne, of Grene
in Com: Derby, and of
Hognoston, eldest sonne.

John Ferne of Perwiche = Phillis, d. of Rob'te
in Com: Derby. Milward of Elton in
Com: Derby.

Edwarde Ferne,
incompos mentis
3 filius.
Anne, mar. to John
Fitzherbert, of
Somersall in Com:
Derb.

Will'm Ferne of Temple = Anne, da. of Rob'te
Belwood in Com: Lin-
colne, Sup'tes 1583.
younger brother.

John Ferne of = Anne, da. of
Crakemarsh in
Com: Staff. Roger Jack-
sonne of Ash-
burne in le
livinge 1583. wood* of Sandall in
Com: Ebor.

John Ferne = Elizabeth, da. of John
sonne and Nedeham, de Com.
heire; Hertf., ar.
liveinge
1583.

Doughlasse,
a virgin.

Will'm Ferne, eldest sonne.

Mary, eldest.

John Ferne, 2 sonne.

Dorothe, second.

Anno, thirds.

Phellis, fourtha. "Perme Joh'em Ferne
filium et h'dem Wilhelm Ferne."

Will'm Ferne, natus mense
Octob. 1583.

* In a Visitation of Lincolnshire, this Anthony Rotherwood is called in a Pedigree of Ferne, "Whorwood of Sandall."

Jenyns' Roll of Arms as an Ordinary.

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET, HON. SECRETARY OF THE PIPE ROLL SOCIETY.

THE 409 entries of the blazon of ancient English coat-armour which are here printed in the form of an Ordinary, constitute the second half of an early heraldic collection which has always been considered of very great importance. The first half of the collection was compiled as an Ordinary at the outset, the entries now printed being, no doubt, a series of miscellaneous additional coats that came under the compiler's notice too late to be included in his original scheme. The volume containing the entire collection—namely, the Ordinary and its accompanying Roll of miscellaneous Arms—fortunately attracted the attention of Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, perhaps the most assiduous heraldic student of the Elizabethan age. Glover at once recognised the value of the information afforded by the record, and made an elaborate copy of it for use in the College of Arms, which is now lost. In addition to this, he got the original into his own possession, and associated with it the name of one Mr. Thomas Jenyns, gent., to whom the book had formerly belonged. Since then the collect on has invariably been designated "Mr. Thomas Jenyns' Booke of Armes," though in their zeal for appropriating the contents as the handiwork of their own fraternity, the heralds went so far as to assert that it was compiled by one William Jennings, stated to have been Chester Herald in the reign of Henry VII.

Hitherto our principal authority for the text of this collection has been a version in Norman-French blazon in the British Museum (Cottonian MSS., Tiberius E., ix.), the writing of which is of the time of Elizabeth, and supposed to be that of Mr. James Strangman, an industrious antiquary of the period. This was probably taken from Glover's transcript. Within the last few years, however, I have discovered at the College of Arms a copy of the original, which was undoubtedly made long before Glover's. This is shown by the title, in which it purports to be a transcript from a book, painted in colours, the property of the Pursuivant of Richard, Duke of Gloucester (afterwards King Richard III.), and possessed by the said Pursuivant, it says, in the 20th year of King Edward IV. There is not a word, it will be observed, about Mr. Thomas Jenyns, into whose hands the volume must have passed subsequently.

The text of the Ordinary has never yet been printed entire, but I have prepared for the press a re-arrangement of it—the blazon being rendered into English—and this will shortly appear. The text of the Roll of miscellaneous Arms was printed for the first time in the "Antiquary," now four years ago, but the opinion has been often expressed that an English translation ought to have been appended. The present re-publication of this valuable record is principally intended to supply that want. At the same time, the conversion of the contents of the Roll into an Ordinary will, no doubt, very materially

assist the student when comparing the contents of the second half of "Jenyns' Booke" with those of the first.

Descriptions of all the other versions then known to me were printed in the "Reference List of Rolls of Arms" (London: 1881. Geo. Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden. Reprinted from the "Genealogist.") A somewhat fuller account of certain of these versions had already been given by me, in 1880, in the pages of the "Antiquary," when I first printed "Jenyns' Roll." The numbers placed at the end of each entry in the Ordinary correspond with those attached to the entries of the original text, as printed consecutively therein.

Authors.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-----|
| 1. Arg., an anchor Sa. | John de Skypton. | 284 |
|------------------------|------------------|-----|

Annulets.

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----|
| 2. Sa., three annulets Or, and
in chief two saltires Arg. | } John Helton, de Westmer-
land. | 168 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----|

Apples.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----|
| 3. Arg., three apples Gu. | Robert Apilgarth. | 120 |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----|

Bars.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----|
| 4. Arg., two bars, and in chief
three escallops Az. | } John de Erington. | 222 |
| 5. Arg., two bars, and in chief
three roundles Az. | } Mons ^r William Carnaby. | 215 |
| 6. Arg., two bars Gu. | William Mauduyt. | 20 |
| 7. Arg., two bars Gu. | S ^r William Martyn. | 21 |
| 8. Arg., two bars Gu., and a
label of three pendants Az. | } Mons ^r Nicholas fitz Mar-
tyne. | 359 |
| 9. Arg., two bars Gu., and on
a canton of the second a cinque-
foil of the field. | } John Derwentwater | 223 |
| 10. Arg., two bars Gu., and on
a canton of the second a cross of
the field. | } John de Brogton. | 154 |
| 11. Arg., two bars Gu., and on
a canton of the second a lion pas-
sant gardant Or. | } Mons ^r Rogeir de Lancastree. | 41 |
| 12. Arg., two bars Gu., each
charged with three cross cross-
lets Or. | } Philep Dandelegh. | 91 |
| 13. Arg., two bars Sa., and on
a canton of the second a cinque-
foil Or. | } William Swynford. | 82 |
| 14. Arg., two bars Sa., and on
a canton of the second a cross
moline of the field. | } Mons ^r Richard de Kyrkeby. | 282 |
| 15. Arg., two bars, and in chief
three martlets Sa. | } John Aglomby. | 274 |

half of	16. Arg., two bars Sa., each charged three pierced mullets Or.	Robert Hopton.	172
were	17. Az., two bars Arg., and over all a bend chequy Or and Gu.	Mons ^r William de Leegh.	214
1881.	18. Erm., two bars Vert.	Mons ^r John de la Vale.	349
n the	19. Gu., two bars, and in chief three mullets Arg.	Mons ^r William de Wessyngton.	205
of these	20. Or, two bars Az. betw. an orle of martlets Gu.	Thomas Paynel.	57
of the	21. Az., three bars Or within a bordure engrailed Arg.	Mons ^r Andrew Hake.	183
members	22. Az., three bars Or, and over all a bend of the second.	Mons ^r [blank] de Scremby	298
with	23. Erm., three bars Gu.	Mons ^r Thomas Husee.	388
con-	24. Or, three bars Sa., and on a chief of the second a pale betw. two gyrons of the field; over all an inescutcheon Gu. charged with three bars Arg.	Mons ^r Simon Burlay.	180
	25. Sa., three bars Arg.	Mons ^r Richard de Houghton.	160
284	26. Sa., three bars Arg.; a mullet of the field for difference.	John de Hoghton.	87
	Bars gemelles.		
168	27. Erm., two bars gemelles Gu.	Walteir Huntercombe.	48
120	28. Erm., two bars gemelles and a chief Gu.	John Dychaunt.	350
222	29. Sa., two bars gemelles and a chief Arg.	Walter de Melsanby.	241
215	30. Arg., three bars gemelles Sa.	John Caresville.	66
20	31. Az., three bars gemelles and a chief Arg.	Robert Sheperwast.	254
21	Barry.		
359	32. Barry of six Arg. and Az., on the first bar three buckles Gu.	Raph Cotun.	369
228	33. Barry (of six) Arg. and Az., on the first bar three roundles Gu.	Adam Lesume.	855
	34. Barry of six Arg. and Gu., over all a baston Sa.	W ^m de Martyndale.	882
154	35. Barry of six Gu. and Arg., over all three crescents Sa.	Robert de Waterton.	112
41	36. Barry of six Or and Az., over all a bend Gu.	Mons ^r Gilbert de Gaunt, de Swaldale.	14
91	37. Barry of eight Or and Arg. (sic), on a chief indented dancettée Sa. three escallops of the first	Mons ^r Henry du Boys, de Useburne.	388
282	Barruly.		
274	38. Barruly Arg. and Gu., over all a bend Sa.	Henry de Chaworth.	364

39. Barruly Az. and Arg., over all three chaplets Gu.	} Rauf ffytz Williams.	219
40. Barruly Gu. and Arg.		
41. Barruly Gu. and Arg., on a bordure Az. an orle of martlets Or.		
	Mons ^r Robert Stuttaville.	15
	Roger de Somervyle.	244

Barry indented.

42. (Barry) indented (of six) Arg. and Gu.	} John de Balun.	48

Barry wavy.

43. Barry wavy of six Arg. and Gu.	} Piers Achart.	370
44. Barry wavy of six Gu. and Arg., on a bend Sa. three roundles Or.		
	Mons ^r John Golofree.	136

Bears.

45. Arg., three bears passant Sa., muzzled Or.	} Richard Berhalgh.	229

Bends.

46. Arg., on a bend Az., three crescents Or.	} Mons ^r John de Rither.	232
47. Arg., on a bend Az., cotised Gu., three crescents Or.		
48. Quarterly, 1 and 4 Arg., on a bend Az., three stags' heads caboshed Or; 2 and 3 Or, on a chief Az., three roundles Arg.	} Mons ^r Thomas Stanley.	312
49. Arg., a bend chequy of the field (<i>sic</i>) and Gu.		
50. Arg., on a bend Gu., three eagles displayed Or.	} Roland Vaux.	174
51. Arg., on a bend Gu., three escallops of the field.		
52. Arg., on a bend Gu., three mascles Or.	} John Pavent.	384
53. Arg., on a bend Gu., three roundles of the field.		
54. Arg., on a bend Sa., three crescents of the field.	} W ^m de Laton.	226
55. Arg., on a bend Sa., three cross crosslets fitchée of the field.		
56. Arg., on a bend Sa., three cups of the field, and in the sinister chief a quatrefoil of the second.	} Mons ^r W ^m de Perc.	308
57. Arg., on a bend Sa., three mullets Gu. (<i>sic</i> .)		
	William Beauchamp, de Comberland.	121
	Mons ^r W ^m Elmeden.	352
	Robert de Causton.	68
	Robert de Clapeham.	225
	Thomas de Spenethorne.	197

219	58. Arg., on a bend Sa., three trefoils Or.	Tomas Gausil.	37
15	59. Az., on a bend Gu., three dolphins Arg.	Robert Edenham, de Swaldale.	176
244	60. Erm., on a bend Gu., three escallops Or.	Richard Lewyne.	149
	61. Gu., a bend betw. six cross crosslets fitchés Arg.	Mons ^r John Haward.	38
48	62. Gu., on a bend Arg., three crosses patonce Sa.	John de Reresby.	351
	63. Gu., on a bend Arg., three crosses patonce Sa., and over all a label of as many pendants Or.	W ^m de Reresby le fytz.	385
370	64. Gu., on a bend Arg., three eagles displayed Vert, beaked and legged of the field.	Mons ^r Thomas Strother.	212
186	65. Gu., on a bend Arg., three lions ramp. Sa.	John de Huntingfeild.	83
	66. Or, a bend Sa.	Mons ^r Robert flossard.	16
229	67. Quarterly, 1 and 4 Or, a bend Sa.; 2 and 3 Per pale, Or and Vert, a lion ramp. Gu.	Le Sire de Mawley.	17
282	68. Sa., a bend Arg., betw. two cotises wavy of the second.	Robert Benhall.	258
102	69. Arg., two bends Sa.	Thomas Bradschawe.	161
	70. Gu., two bends Arg., and a canton Erm.	John de Creseby, de Mersk.	116
312	71. Gu., three bends Vair.	John Longvale.	184
Bends embattled.			
174	72. Arg., a bend embattled and counter-embattled Sa.	Henry de Staunton.	36
384	Bends engrailed.		
226	73. Gu., a bend of fusils conjoined Arg.	Les Armes dell Office du Marshall dell Ireland.	326
308	74. Sa., a bend of fusils conjoined Arg.	William Braddene.	181
121	75. Sa., a bend of nine lozenges conjoined Arg.	Thomas Malemaines.	124
352	Bends indented.		
68	76. Arg., a bend sinister indented Sa.	Roger (or Hugh ?) de Aston.	259
225	Bendy.		
	77. Bendy of six Az. and Arg.	Rogeir Sinseyward.	190
	78. Bendy of six Az. and Erm.	John ffarnehill.	191
197	79. Bendy of six Gu. and Arg.	Thomas Cokyn.	132

Per Bend.

80. Per bend embattled Gu. and Arg.	John Beauley, del South.	823
81. Per bend indented Sa. and Arg.	Nicholas Gilliot, de Merkington.	44
82. Per bend sinister enhanced Az. and Gu., on the "canton embelief" (<i>i.e.</i> in the dexter chief) a maunch and hand Arg.	Robert Dene, de Sussex.	179

Billetty.

83. Gu., six billets Or.	William Couderay.	129
84. Az., billetty Or, and a canton Erm.	Gerard ffanacourt.	357

Birds' heads.

85. Arg., a chevron dancettée betw. three birds' heads Sa.	W ^m Beaulieu.	286
86. Arg. a chevron indented betw. three birds' heads erased Sa.	John de Dalston.	228

Boars' heads.

87. Erm., on a chief Gu., two boars' heads Arg.	Mons ^r W ^m de Sandford.	800
88. Az., crusilly fitchée and three boars' heads Or.	John la Bere.	99
89. Gu., three boars' heads Arg., armed Or.	Adam de Swynborne.	203
90. Gu., a chevron betw. three boars' heads coupéd Arg.	Ralph de Thirkewald.	281
91. Sa., three boars' heads Or.	Robert de Ver.	71

Bows.

92. Erm., three bows ("arcez") Gu.	Robert de Bowes.	204
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Brays.

93. Arg., three brays ("bar-naks") Sa.	William Barnak.	89
94. Arg., three brays ("ber-nacks") Sa.	William Bernack.	188
95. Az., three extended brays in pale Or, and on a chief Erm. a (demi) lion ramp. Gu. (issant).	Mons ^r Geffray Genvyle.	40

Buckles.

96. Gu., three buckles Or.	John Sapy.	892
97. Sa., a chevron betw. three buckles Arg.	Richard Mallett.	255

Bulls.

- 823 98. Per fess Vert and Or, a } Mons^r Drewe de Hastings,
bull ramp. counterchanged. } devant le Conquest. 314

Bulls' heads.

- 44 99. Arg., three bulls' heads } William Oxcliff. 158
179 caboshed Sa. }

Butterflies.

- 129 100. Sa., three butterflies } Hugh de Burninghill. 224
357 ("cheyfors") Arg. }

Calves.

101. Arg., a fess Gu. betw. } Mons^r Wautier Calverley. 217
three calves passant Sa. }

Cantons.

- 286 102. Arg., a canton Gu. Le Signiour de Clare. 220
228 103. Erm., on a canton Arg., a } Wautier Chaunceller. 118
saltire engrailed Sa. }
104. Erm., on a canton Gu., an } Mons^r Thomas Surteys. 206
orle Arg. }
800 105. Erm., on a canton Gu., a } Simon Basset. 67
mullet Or. }
99 106. Erm., on a canton Gu., a } Simon Basset. 184
pierced mullet of six points Or. }
203 107. Gu., a canton Arg. John de Blencowe. 276

Chequy.

- 281 108. Chequy Arg. and Gu., a } flouk de Vaux. 60
canton Az. }
71 109. Chequy Or and Az. with- } John Greene. 321
in a bordure Gu. }
204 110. Chequy Or and Az. with- } Thomas Mauduit. 322
in a bordure Gu. }
111. Chequy Or and Gu., a } Adam de Clyfton. 65
bend Erm. }

Chess-roads.

- 89 112 Arg., three chess-roads Sa. John ¹Belasise ²Eltoftes (*sic.*) 248
188 113. Erm., three chess-roads } Mons^r Rauf Hondesacre. 138
Gu. }

Chebrons.

- 40 114. Arg., a chevron Az. with- } Tho. Allanby. 279
in a bordure indented of the second. }
892 115. Arg., on a chevron Gu., } John Peyvre. 148
three fleurs-de-lis Or. }
255 116. Arg., on a chevron Gu., } Thomas Haslarton. 408
three lions passant gardant Or. }

117. Arg., on a chevron Sa, } three boars' heads Or.	Norman Swynford.	84
118. Arg., on a chevron Sa, } three eagles displayed Or.	William de Wauton.	146
119. Arg., on a chevron Sa, } three quatrefoils Or.	Roberte Trewloue.	107
120. Az., a chevron Erm.	John Ledebroke.	140
121. Az., a chevron Or.	John Abernoun.	141
122. Erm., a chevron Gu.	Robert Tutchett.	393
123. Erm., on a chevron Gu., } three roundles Or.	Mons ^r Thomas Dagworth.	397
124. Erm., on a chevron Sa, } three escallops Arg.	Thomas Retford, de Asby.	187
125. Gu., on a chevron Arg., } three cinquefoils Sa.	John de Levinton.	278
126. Gu., on a chevron Arg., } three roses of the field ("ver- meyles").	Mons ^r Robert Knowlles.	345
127. Gu., a chevron Erm.	Mons ^r de Gounneys.	401
128. Gu., a chevron of two } bastons (raguly) coupé at the top Or.	Christopher Drownsfyld.	381
129. Or, on a chevron Gu., three roundles Arg.	Robert de Stafford.	365
130. Arg., two chevrons Az., } and on a canton of the second a fleur-de-lis Or.	Esteven Strecche.	143
131. Arg., two chevrons and a } canton Gu.	Rogeir Wapaille.	62
132. Arg., two chevrons Gu., } and on a canton of the second a martlet Sa.	Roger Wappayle.	371
133. Az., two chevrons Or.	Mons ^r Thomas Chaworth.	406
134. Az., two chevrons, and in } the dexter chief a martlet Or.	Mons ^r John Lysoures.	405
135. Or, two chevrons and a } canton Gu.	John Kyryell.	109
136. Or, three chevrons Gu., } each charged with as many fleurs- de-lis Arg.	John feltgrane.	80

Per Chevron.

137. Per chevron Az. and Arg., } the chief crusilly Or.	Mons ^r Raph de Wilshire.	386
138. Per chevron Sa and Arg., } in chief a lion passant gardant Or.	John Wellesby.	247

(To be continued.)



THE "CITY PURSE," OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

THE "City Purse," as the highly interesting relic here engraved is called, "is annually brought forward at the inauguration of every new Lord Mayor, being supposed to contain the balance of moneys of the Corporation in the Chamber, to be handed over by his predecessors. It is a remarkably fine example of old embroidery, and is supposed to date back from about the year 1500." It is of square shape, and measures about ten and a half inches in height, by nine and a half inches in width. It has originally been of full-red colour—a rich crimson—but is now faded to buff, and is richly and elaborately embroidered in gold and silver, in a flowing pattern of foliated scroll-work. On each side is a shield, on which the arms of the City of London are embroidered in proper heraldic colours—the field (*argent*) being worked in silver thread; the crown of St. George (*gules*) in red, outlined with gold; and the sword, or dagger, in the first quarter, also worked in red. The cord and tassels are crimson and gold; as are also the ball-pendants at each lower corner, and in the middle of the bottom.

LL. JEWITT.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASHBURNE, Co. DERBY.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A., VICAR.

(Continued from Vol. XXV., page 246.)

Anno Dni 1567 Matrimonio juncti.

Jan. 26.	Eduardus Millward et Dorothea Hurte
Jan. 27.	Ricardus Greene et Anna Alsop apud Alsop in le Dale
April 30.	Robertus Shirley et Elizabetha Saunders
Maie 3.	Elizeus Highton et Joanna Yewley
May 11.	Radus Willson et Elizabetha Harrison
May 25.	Thomas Noton et Emma Fletcher
June 1.	Mathæus Carter et Elizabetha Woodward
July 27.	Willmus Sheepee et Gracia Allen
Oct. 26.	Humfridus Needham et Elizabetha Homuns
Novem. 20.	Johes Bloore et Agnes Watson
Novem. 21.	Willmus Whitakers et Anna Bloro
Mem ^{du} Novem. 23.	Pauper quidam infans reptus.

Sepulti eodem anno;

1567	Jan. 19.	Margeria filia Johis Johnson
	Jan. 20.	Joanna filia Johis Heward
	Jan. 23.	Margaretta Calvert Vidua
	Jan. 30.	Ellena Johnson filia Johis Jo.....
	Feb. 3.	Joanna filia Edwardi Pegg
	Mar. 6.	Willmus filius Johis Topli(s).....
	Mar. 11.	Thomas Bowne de Gre(ene)
	Mar. 14.	Johes Bruare senex sep.....
	Mar. 27.	Johes filius Edmundi J.....
	Mar. 29.	Guilielmus Dale operari(us).....
	April 13.	Willmus filius Ricardi Haives
	May 7.	Willmus filius Willmi Asberie
	May 8.	Edwardus Mellor de Yeldersley
	June 8.	Johes filius Johis Wootton Londinensis
	July 2.	Margaretta Mascie vidua
	July 4.	Joanna uxor Ricardi Tomson
	July 11.	Maria filia Antonii Mosley
	July 16.	Barbara filia Humfridi Orme Clifton.
	July 20.	Richardus Pertington septulus M.*
	Sept. 27.	Joanna filia Ricardi Bagaley
	Oct. 10.	Margretta Bircumshaw sepult
	Oct. 22.	Johes Halley Custos Vivarii
	Nove. 21.	francisca filia Johis Wetton de Hulland
	Eod-die	Joanna filia Ricci Townshend
	Decem. 11.	Johes Lees, Nothus sepultus
	Decem. 28.	Dorothea filia Dni Robti Hurt Vicarii...
	Decem. 30	Johes filius Johis Heyward.

* M for Mortuary payable to the Vicar of Ashburne.

Baptizati eo anno. R 9.

Jan. 1.	Joanna filia Humfridi Smith.
Jan. 10.	Ellena et Margeria gemelli Johis Johnson; Yeldersley.
Jan. 13.	Alicia filia Thomæ Barton.
..... n 15.	Willmus filius Ricci Johnson.
..... n 24.	Dorothea filia Willmi Wotton.
..... 28.	Thomas filius Johis Ellat.

Su sep.
27

..... 29.	Nicholaus filius Robti Shotwall.
..... 0.	Joanna filia Rici Bagaley.
..... 16.	Dorothea filia Johis Bayley de Yeldersley.
..... 22.	Alicia filia Rici Robinson.
Feb. 24.	Anna filia Michaelis Haye.
Mar. 3.	Margretta filia Rici Waynt de Yeldersley.
Mar. 9.	Elizabetha filia Georgii Hethcote.
Mar. 24.	Georgius filius Radi Stone.
April 8.	Elizabetha filia Xpoferi Bagnold.
April 23.	Ricardus filius Radi Hill.
April 24.	Thomas filius Willi Malton de Yeldersley.
April 25.	Willmus filius Jacobi Proudlove.
May 11.	Rogerus filius Roberti Newton.
May 11.	Joanna filia Radi Bride de Clifton.
May 26.	Maria filia Antonii Mosley.
June 4.	Helena filia Ricardi Archer
June 16.	Elizabetha filia Johis Yeaton.
June 16.	Helena filia Thomæ Tailor.
June 19.	Thomas filius Thomæ Bridon.
June 21.	Nicolaus filius M ^r i Robti Whithaughe de Langford.
June 30.	Thomas filius Willmi Robinson.
July 2.	Willmus filius Robti James.
Aug. 10.	Nicolaus filius Rogeri Hurt.
Aug. 18.	Elizabetha filia Johis Hall.
Aug. 24.	Matilda filia Radulphi Twig.....
Sept. 8.	Ricus filius Ricardi Holling.....
Sept. 13.	Rogerus filius populi.
Sept. 16.	Dorothea filia Radi Calver.
Sept. 18.	Alicia filia Georgii Bown.....
Sept. 27.	Dorothea filia Dni Robti Hurt v(icaril).
Octo. 2.	Willmus filius Johis Orme de
Oct. 10.	Willmus filius Thomæ Orme.
Oct. 12.	Nicolaus filius Willmi B.....
Oct. 23.	Oliverus filius Thomæ
Oct. 23.	Oliverus filius Johis Brow.....
Nov. 5.	Elizabetha filia Johis Sheepie.
Decem. 7.	franciscus filius Thomæ North.
Decem. 14.	Helena filia Johis Barker.
Decem. 26.	Ricardus filius Elizæi Bowme.
Decem. 26.	Stephanus filius Humfridi Neetam.
Decem. 30.	Jana filia Ricardi Hoome.

Su. bapt.
48.

1568.

R 10.

Anno Dni. 1568.**Matrimonio juncti.**

June 27.	Johes Ball et Joanna Harrison.
July 10.	Edrus Langford et Anna Bowne vid.
Sept. 26.	Xpoferus Peerson et Anna Tailor.
Oct. 25.	Ricardus Tomson et Dorothea Platta.
Nov. 6.	Willmus Hoomes et Joanna Brownley.

Baptizati hoc anno.

..... n 1.	Edvardus filius Jacobi Sheepie.
..... 25.	Helena filia Rici Ratcliffe de Clifton.
..... 28.	Robertus filius Elizæi Higton.
..... 1.	Humfridi filius Mathæi Carter.
..... 3.	Johes filius Rici Smith Nothus.
..... b. 6.	Willmus filius Willmi Smith.
..... 25.	Elizabetha filia Johis Antony als Gunner.

..... 3.	Johes filius Gregorii Bradburie.
.....	Jacobus filius Thomæ Spalton.
..... 13.	Elizabetha filia Radī Byrche.
..... 20.	Rogerus filius Willimi Asberie.
Mar. 22.	Xpoferus filius M ^{ri} Thomæ Hurt.
May 5.	Thomas filius Willimi Bagnald.
May 13.	Juliana filia Thomæ Mascie.
June 18.	Anna filia Thomæ Roberts.
July 23.	Alicia filia Thomæ Sowter.
Aug. 8.	Elizabetha filia Humfridi Smith.
Aug. 8.	Nicolaus filius Edmundi Iles Clifton.
Aug. 20.	Joanna filia Radulphi Hill.
Aug. 25.	Thomas filius Radī Proudlove Nothus.
Sept. 6.	Dorothea filia Johis Bloore.
Sept. 13.	Ellena filia Ricardi Bagaley.
Sept. 19.	Margaretta filia Johis Moul.
Nove. 2.	Germanus Hatfield Nothus.
Nove. 4.	Dorothea filia Edrī Tomlinson de Greene.
Nove. 4.	Joanna filia Roberti Hollys.
Nove. 5.	Johes filius Willimi Condey.
Nove. 5.	Anna filia Eduardi More.
1568. Nove. 20.	Nicolaus filius Willimi Wott[on].
Sume baptiz. Decem. 3.	Johes filius Henrici Orme.
31. Decem. 4.	Edvardus filius Willimi Dethicke.

Sepulti eo anno.

Jan. 1.	Quidam Buxton de domo eleemosinar
Jan. 19.	Stephanus filius Humfridi Neeta[m].
Feb. 12.	Helena filia Johis Barker.
Mar. 1.	Isabella Jackson de domo elee.....
Mar. 5.	Alicia Ellat vid de Clifton.
Apr. 1.	Johes filius Gregorii Brad.....
Apr. 18.	Elizæus Burrowes Tonsor.
Apr. 21.	Elizabetha filia Xpoferi Bagnold.
Apr. 22.	Thomas filius Johis Gunner.
May 1.	Johes filius Margrettæ Turner Nothus.
June 6.	Elizabetha filia Willimi Roger.
June 17.	Johes Willcocke de Hulland.
July 6.	Agnes uxor Roberti Gerratt.
July 11.	Joanna uxor Roberti Diester.
July 13.	Anna uxor Radulphi Twigg.
July 20.	Henricus Buxton senex. M.
July 30.	Willimus filius Johis Sheepie.
Aug. 1.	Thomas filius Thomæ Roberts.
Aug. 11.	Elizabetha Parker paupcula vetula.
Aug. 13.	Joanna filia Ricardi Bradley.
Sept. 12.	Elizabetha filia Edvardi Mellor.
Sept. 20.	Margretta filia Johis Moul.
Octo. 11.	Johes Barton de Clifton M.
Nove. 25.	Johes filius Johis Heyward.
Decem. 12.	Paupcula quædam de Clifton.
Sum Sepult. Decem. 18.	Johes filius Willimi Condey.
26.	

Anno Dni 1569. R. 11.

Matrimonio juncti.

Jan. 17.	Edmundus Cockaine et Margerie Hollingworth
Jan. 18.	Johes Clowes et Katherina Needham.
Feb. 6.	Robertus Garrat et Alicia Lonte.
.....ne 5.	Nicholaus Hall et Elizabeth Hall.
..... 19.	Thomas Lees et Margretta Lowe.

..... 18.	Matthæus Alsop et Dorothea Street.
..... 6.	Richardus Porter et Agnes Wiberley.
..... 7.	Humfridus Higott et Agnes Prince.
Nove. 6.	Henrie Wingfield et Elizabeth Bagshaw.
Novem. 20.	Radus Allen et Editha Milner.
Dece 1.	Robtus Lee et Margeria Hilton cū Licentia.
Dece. 6.	Thomas Johnson et Anna Sheepee.

Baptizati eo anno.

Jan. 24.	Willmus filius Willimi Toffte.
Feb. 10.	Willmus filius Rici Hollingworth.
Feb. 12.	Juliana filia Humfridi Needham.
Feb. 14.	Eduardus filius Radi Brookes.
Feb. 15.	Helena filia Rici Townsend.
Feb. 20.	Agnes filia Rici Radcliffe Clifton.
Feb. 22.	Humfridus filius Thomæ Orme.
Mar. 3.	Jana filia M ^{ri} Thomæ Hurt.
Mar. 8.	Willmus filius Nicholai Alsebrooke.
Mar. 8.	Dorothea filia Willimi Robinson.
Mar. 14.	Elizabeth filia Rici Shirley de Sturson.
Mar. 25.	Helena filia M ^{ri} Edmundi Cock[aine].
Mar. 26.	Eleonora filia Thomæ Barton de C.....
Apr. 11.	Lawrentius filius Rici Snape.
Apr. 24.	Helena filia Alexandri Tailor.
Apr. 30.	Willmus filius Gregorii Bradburie.
May 6.	Dorothea filia Edmundi Heathcotte C.....
May 8.	Helena filia Johis Ellat de Clifton.
May 13.	Willmus filius Lawrentii Smith.
June 10.	Willmus filius Henrici Heward.
June 18.	Johes filius Johis Sheepee.
June 23.	Elizabetha filia Roberti Shot
June 25.	Nicolaus filius Xpoferi Pierson.
July 16.	Helena filia Radi Calvert.
July 18.	Thomas filius Jacobi Barton Clifton.
July 28.	Franciscus filius Ricardi Tomson.
July 28.	Thomas filius Johis Barton, Clifton.
Aug. 10.	Margeria filia Johis Antony als Gunner, an Highe German borne.
Sept. 1.	Nicholaus filius Willmi Holdacres.
Sept. 3.	Willmus filius Edri Millward.
Oct. 8.	Margeria filia Rici Bradley.
Oct. 16.	Nicholaus filius Matthæi Carter.
Oct. 20.	Johes filius Johis Johnson de Yeldersley.
Oct. 27.	Elizabetha filia Johis Clowes junioris.
Nov. 22.	Elizabetha et Ellena gemelli Henrici Orme.
Nov. 23.	Margeria filia Roberti James.
Decem. 2.	Edwardus filius Willmi Buxton.
Decem. 6.	Agnes filia Thomæ flecher
Decem. 7.	Joanna filia Rici Cooke de Clifton.
Decem. 30.	Anna Bowne Nothus.
Decem. 30.	Robertus filius Humfridi Hyllot.

— Same baptiz.
42.

Sepulti hoc anno.

Jan. 10.	Johes filius Henrici Orme.
Jan. 26.	Robertus Ylam butcher
Jan. 30.	Johes filius Jacobi Riston.
Feb. 23.	Thomas Webster de Hulland.
Mar. 15.	Thomas filius Rici Wilcockson.
.....ar 18.	Alicia Horobin vidua paup.
..... 18.	Duo gemelli Nothi Vilsoni filius partus.

.....ar. 20.
 Mar. 30.
 April 9.
 April 16.
 June 17.
 June 17.
 July 6.
 July 28.
 July 28.
 Sept. 1.
 Sept. 4.
 Oct. 28.
 Nove. 23.
 Nove. 23.
 Nove. 25.
 Dec. 8.
 Decr. 21.
 Decr. 24.

Sume sepult.
 26.

R. 12.
 1570.

Sume bapt.
 35.

Agnes filia Edvardi Moore.
 Dorothea Aston de Yeldersley. M.
 Elizabetha uxor Ricl Walkden.
 Joanna uxor Ricardi Hoome.
 Agnes filia Ricardi Ratcliffe.
 Johes filius Willmi Sheepio.
 Thomas filius Thomæ Roberts.
 Johes Sherrat sepult dbt. M.
 Joanna uxor Willmi Palmer.
 Joanna fillia Johis Heyward.
 Vetula quedam mater Michaelis Hurst.
 Robertus Deister sepult. M.
 Radius Palmer de Clifton pamp.
 Elizabetha filia Henrici Orme.
 Helena filia Henrici Orme.
 Ricardus Townshend sepultus.
 Robertus Bate de Clifton.
 famulus quidam Petri Gunner.

Anno Dñi, 1570. Matrimonio juncti.

Jan. 23. Thomas Browne et Elizabetha Clarke.
 ffeb. 1. Johes Owfield et Elizabeth Allen.
 June 18. John Hurte et Agnes Hall.
 July 16. Ricardus Buxton et Cecilia Bate.
 Aug. 27. Thomas Robinson et Anna Deister.

baptizati eo anno.

Jan. 3. Richardus filius Roberti Newton.
 Jan. 21. Nicholaus filius Willmi Maulton Yeldersley.
 Jan. 23. Agnes filia Thomæ Spalton.
 ffeb. 5. Helena filia Elizæi Higton.
 ffeb. 13. Gracia filia Willmi Cundey.
 ffeb. 17. Margareta de Compton Noth.
 Mar. 11. Elizabetha filia Radi Hill.
 Mar. 15. Edouardus filius Johis Baylie de Yeldersley.
 Mar. 20. Nicolaus filius Nicolai Wilson de Hulland.
 Mar. 21. Margeria filia Willmi Bagnold.
 Mar. 26. Maria filia Xpoferi Bagnold.
 Mar. 27. Thomas filius Thomæ Tailor.
 Mar. 31. Margeria filia Thomæ Lees.
 April 8. Johes filius Nicholai Hall.
 April 10. Maria filia Humfridi Smith.
 June 8. Alicia filia Johis Bloore.
 June 14. Johes et Margretta gemelli Johis Huson.
 June 16. Thomas filius Michaelis Hurst.
 July 14. Willmus filius Thomæ North Yeldersley.
 Aug. 16. Tabitha filia Ricl Hoome.
 Aug. 26. Willmus filius Thomæ Briddon.
 Sept. 10. Willmus filius Radi Wilson.
 Sept. 16. Joanna filia Henrici Winfield.
 Octob. 6. Rogerus filius Roberti Lees.
 Octob. 8. Agnes filia Edmundi Iles Clifton.
 Octob. 23. Juliana filia Johis Eaton.
 Octob. 23. Eleonora et Tabytha gemelli Johis Clowes.
 Nove. 12. Ricardus filius Thomæ Orme.
 Nove. 19. Elizabetha filia Thomæ Roberts.
 Nove. 25. Margeria filia Radi Allen.
 Dec. 16. Thomas filius Thomæ Hoode.
 Decem. 23. Willmus filius Willmi Hoofield.
 Dec. 30. Rogerus filius Ricl Hollingworth.

Sepulti hoc anno.

	Jan. 2.	Robertus filius Humfridi Higgot.
	Jan. 3.	Anna Bowne no hus.
	Jan. 13.	Johes Riston senex. paup.
	Jan. 23.	Willmus Wotton sepultus.
	Feb. 2.	Margeria fowler vidua.
	Mar. 27.	Maria filia Xpoferi Bagnold.
	Apr. 19.	Alicia uxor Rogeri Stonfield.
	Apr. 20.	Margeria filia Thomae Lees.
1670.	Apr. 25.	Willmus Aston de Yeldesley M.
	May 7.	Alicia Robinson filia aginatori... ..
	June 7.	Ricardus Sheepie sepultus.
	June 8.	Johes filius Ricardi Archer.
	June 15.	Joanna uxor Johis Hughson.
	June 26.	Nicholaus filius Johis Holdacres.
	June 27.	Helena filia Willmi Bagshall.
	July 21.	Nicholaus filius Willmi Maulton.
	Aug. 12.	Johes filius Johis Barton C.....
	Sept. 1.	Thomas Bagaley de Clifton M.
	Sept. 5.	Isabella uxor Johis Hall.
	Sept. 23.	Willmus filius Philippi Lee.
	Sept. 27.	Joanna filia Willmi Wilson.
	Octo. 7.	Helena Lees vidua.
	Oct. 11.	Cecilia filia viduae Johnson, Sturston.
	Oct. 18.	Radulphus Alsebrooke de Compto. M.
	Oct. 27.	Elizabetha filia Radi Hill.
	Nov. 5.	Thomasina uxor Jacobi etc.
	Nov. 13.	Nicolaus filius Willmi Asberie.
	Nov. 19.	Rogerus Cooley occisus ! 21 ^o sepultus.
	Dec. 14.	Elizabetha Roberts de Compto vidua.
	Decem. 28.	Robertus filius Roberti Lee.
Sume sepult.	Decem. 29.	Gracia Bucklow vidua.
32.	Decem. 30.	Agnes uxor Johis Kirkland.

Anno Dñi 1571.**Matrimonio juncti.**

R. 13.

Jan. 14.	Rogerus Fletcher et Alicia Sterndale.
Feb. 20.	Thomas Cooke et Helena Rowland.
May 6.	Johes Huson et Helena Ashmore.
Octo. 21.	Willmus Yate de Mapleton et Anna Bowne.
Octob. 27.	Johes Peter et Jana Greensmith.
Octo. 30.	Willmus Wiston et Katerina Mello ^r cu ^m licentia.

baptizati eo anno.

Jan. 21.	Edvardus filius Roberti Shotwall.
Jan. 22.	Ricardus Orme, Nothus.
Feb. 3.	Lucie Asbery filia Willmi Asberie.
Feb. 7.	Humfridus filius M ^{ri} Thomae Hurt.
Feb. 12.	Juliana filia Thomae Sowter de Greene.
Feb. 14.	Helena filia Nicolai Alsebrooke.
Feb. 18.	Thomas et Nicolaus gemelli Willmi Hurt.
Mar. 4.	Elizabetha filia Ricci Bagaley, Clifton.
Mar. 25.	Rogerus filius Radi Calvert.
Mar. 25.	Anna filia Jacobi Orme, Clifton.
Apr. 11.	Nicolaus filius M ^{ri} Edmundi Cockaine.
Apr. 11.	Willmus filius Jacobi Sheepie.
Apr. 15.	Thomas filius Thomae Fletcher.
Apr. 17.	Maria filia Georgii Hethecote, Clifton.

	May 1.	Editha filia Henrici Orme Compton.
	June 13.	Johes filius Jacobi Proudlove.
	June 16.	Willmus filius Mathæi Alsoppe.
	June 18.	Willmus filius Thomæ Spalton.
	June 21.	Editha filia Johis Hall Shoemaker.
	June 26.	Joanna filia Thomæ Robinson.
1571.	July 26.	Ricardus filius Ricî Ratcliffe, Clifton.
	Aug. 5.	Thomas filius Thomæ Lees, Dyer.
	Aug. 6.	Robertus filius Ricardi Tomson.
	Aug. 23.	Ricardus filius Johis Heyward.
	Aug. 24.	Dorothea pauperis infans, Nothus.
	Aug. 26.	Thomas filius Thomæ Sergeant.
	Sept. 1.	Humfridus filius Humfridi Neetam.
	Sept. 1.	Willmus filius Radi Hill.
	Sept. 25.	Elizabetha filia Willmi Sheepie.
	Sept. 27.	Margeria filia Ricî Johnson.
	Sept. 28.	Willmus filius Willmi Holdacres.
	Octo. 10.	Ricardus filius Ricî Robinson.
	Octo. 17.	Anna filia Ricî Townsend.
	Octo. 20.	Thomas filius Rogeri Fletcher.
Summe bapt.	Oct. 21.	Thomas filius Willmi Toffte.
37.	Dec. 31.	Elizabetha Penstowe, Nothus.

Sepulti eo anno.

	Jan. 12.	Henricus Smith de Compton.
	Jan. 30.	Agnes uxor Eduardi Langford.
	Feb. 2.	Alicia Hall vidua.
	Feb. 12.	Robertus Byrche Glover pauper.
	Feb. 13.	Johannes Tomson de Barrowe.
	Feb. 19.	Juliana filia Thomæ Sowter.
	Mar. 14.	Nicholans filius Eduardi Bentley.
	Mar. 18.	Anna uxor Willmi Millnes.
	Apr. 1.	Ricardus Hollingworth butcher, M.
	Apr. 7.	Robertus Wilcockson de Holland, M.
	Apr. 9.	franciscus filius Eduardi More.
	Apr. 15.	Joanna Prince Vetula paupcula.
.....71.	May 6.	Margaretta Pryckett, vidua.
	May 20.	Georgius filius Willmi Wilson
	May 28.	Nicolaus filius Willmi Asberie.
	June 18.	Robtus filius Willmi Wilcockson de Halland.
	June 20.	Lucie filia Willmi Asberie.
	July 13.	Helena filia Elizæi Higton.
	July 24.	Radus Hancockson mersus sepult.
	July 24.	Helena uxor Johis Alsoppe.
	Aug. 7.	Thomas Holland oparius extraneus.
	Aug. 14.	Alicia uxor Jacobi Sheepie.
	Aug. 14.	Infans quidam mortuus reptus.
	Sept. 4.	Thomas filius Thomæ Sergeant.
	Sept. 27.	Isabella uxor Willmi Smith
	Oct. 6.	Margeria filia Ricardi Johnson.
	Oct. 7.	Joanna filia Gervasii Hauke.
	Oct. 9.	Joanna filia Thomæ Mascie.
	Oct. 25.	Thomas filius Willmi Toffte.
	Nov. 12.	Jeffrey Roodo, M.
	Nov. 21.	Dnus Willmus Cotton Clericus.
Sume sepult.	Dec. 17.	Joanna et Johes gemelli M ^{ri} Thomæ Hurt.
34.	Dec. 30.	vidua Geo sepult, M.

(To be continued.)



SEAL OF THE BOROUGH OF PEVENSEY, Co: SUSSEX.

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THE SEAL OF THE ANCIENT PRESCRIPTIVE BOROUGH OF PEVENSEY.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

IN Vol. XXIV.* I gave, for the first time it had been noticed, some descriptive and other particulars, and an engraving, of the very remarkable and interesting old Mace of the ancient prescriptive borough of Pevensey, in the county of Sussex, and I now follow up that notice with a few words on the grand old seal of that borough, which I have drawn in exact fac-simile, and of the size of the original, on plate.

The matrix, which is two-sided, so as to form a seal for suspension, in same manner as the Great Seals of England and so many of the early seals of our country, is of iron, and of extremely early date. Its design is effective, and the execution bold, though rude. On one side, filling up the field within the inner circle, the mast extending through the legend to the outer circle, is a lymphad, or single-masted antique vessel, on waves of the sea, the sail furled in six loops on the yard-arm, the mast-head terminating in a cross surmounting a pennon. On the dexter end of the vessel, on a gallery or platform raised on pillars and arch, are two men, each blowing a horn towards the mast, and under the arch, is another man. At the opposite, or sinister, end of the vessel, on a battlemented gallery or platform arched in two heights, is a flag and a cross, and between it and the mast are two men pulling a rope. Two others are on the opposite side of the mast, and a seventh is climbing the ropes to the yard-arm. Below the sail, on the sinister side, is a heater-shaped shield charged with the Royal arms, three lions passant-guardant; above the yard-arm, on the dexter side of the mast, is a crescent moon, and on the sinister side an estoile, or star, of six points. On the side of the vessel at its dexter end is an anchor. The surrounding legend is:—**SIGILLVM · BARONVM · DOMINI · REGIS · ANGLIE · DE · PEVENESI.**

The other side bears, also filling up the field within the inner circle, on waves of the sea, two lymphads, or one-masted antique vessels, side by side, and one somewhat in advance of the other. The mast-heads terminate each in a cross, beneath which is a pennon, each pennon facing inwards. The sails are represented simply as shreds, or may be described as fringe. In the nearest vessel, on the dexter side of the mast and facing to the sinister, is a fully-draped and mitred standing figure of St. Nicholas, holding in one hand a crozier, whose base terminates in a cross, the other held up in act of benediction. Over the yardarm, on the dexter side, is a crescent moon. The legend is:—**† SEE · NICOLAE · DVC · NOS · SPONTE · TRARE · PEV,**

* "RELIQUARY," XXIV., p. 33, pl. i.

which has been freely translated as an invocation, "O St. Nicholas, lead us; freely bring us to Pevensey."* Around the whole circumference, outside the legend and outer circle, is the unusual accompaniment of a border of what may aptly be described as Early English foliage.

St. Nicholas, whose figure is so conspicuous on this seal, is the patron saint of Pevensey, and to him the church is dedicated. To him, who is the guardian, or special saint, of seamen, a light was formerly burned in the church, and much was done in his honour. In the customs of the corporation, it is said, "*The receiver and jurats may make any honest inhabitant of a year and a day a freeman, who shall take an oath, and pay to the light of St. Nicholas.*" The election of the corporation took place in that church. "All the commons of the town and leege, as well as abbots, priors, or knights, and other worthy men having lands, were to assemble, the Monday after St. Michael, in S. Nicholas Church, and to choose a Bailiffe, or Receyvour, who was to take solemn oath, and to receive the 'mandment' of the King, the Constable of Dover, and the Barons of the Cinque Ports. The same day he was to choose twelve jurats from the four quarters of the leege, who shall rightly assess, etc., neither sparing rich nor poor, according to their ability—So help them God and all Saints. Also he shall choose to him a Town Clerk."

The Corporation of Pevensey, one of the oldest and most historically interesting of our prescriptive boroughs, and one that still enjoys many of the privileges common to the Cinque Ports, of one of which (Hastings) it is a member, consists of a Bailiff, twelve (but prescriptively an undefined number) Jurats, from among whom the Bailiff is annually chosen, and an indefinite number of Freemen, with Town Clerk, Treasurer, and Town Sergeant and Chamberlain. Formerly there was a Portreeve "of our Lady the Queen," "who ought to pay eight marks, and levy it customarily on the inhabitants." The Seal of the Portreeve, in the possession of Mrs. Thomas, is another interesting insignia of this old and quaint corporation. It is circular, and bears on the diapered field within the inner circle, two ostrich feathers, side by side in pale, their tips curved to the dexter side, and in chief a ducal coronet; the surrounding legend being:—"the custome selle of the porte of pemse."

*The Hollies,
Duffield, Derby.*

THE second volume of Mr. Roach Smith's *Retrospections* is in the press. *Inter alios*, it will contain notices of C. Wykeham Martin, Leeds Castle, and Arretton, Rev. Beale Poste, Hon. R. C. Neville, Joseph Clarke, F.S.A., Lt. Jewitt, F.S.A., John Britton, G. Godwin, F.R.S., York and its Antiquaries; Colchester ditto. Running through the whole are archaeological remarks and rectifications, which will render the work indispensable to scientific archaeologists. We understand that Volume I. is already almost exhausted. It is published by G. Bell and Sons, York Street, Covent Garden.

C. R. S.

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THE "PEACOCK CUP" BELONGING TO THE WORSHIPFUL
COMPANY OF SKINNERS, OF LONDON.

THE PEACOCK CUP OF THE SKINNERS' COMPANY.

In a previous volume, I gave an engraving, and a brief notice of one of a pair of remarkable silver drinking cups, the "Cockayne Cups," belonging to the Worshipful Company of Skinners of London, and I now supplement that notice by an illustration of another equally quaint and curious cup belonging to the same Company. It is known as the "Peacock Cup," and stands $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height; its weight being 62 oz. 10 dwts. It is in form of a Pea-hen with two Pea-chicks (one of the latter being unfortunately lost) in allusion, of course, to the name of the donor, the wife of James Peacock—she, the wife, being of course the Pea-hen! On the base are snails and other devices, and in front of the Pea-hen, on a lozenge-shaped shield, are the arms, *ermine*, a chevron between three esquires helmets. Around the base is this inscription:—"THE GIFT OF MARY Y^e DAUGHTER OF RICHARD ROBINSON AND WIFE TO THOMAS SMITH AND JAMES PEACOCK, SKINN^{ers} 1642." The head and neck, of course, take off for the purpose of forming the bird into a Loving cup for banqueting purposes.

LL. JEWITT.

Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

PERROT AND CHIPIEZ' "HISTORY OF ART IN PHENICIA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES."*

WHAT we have before said in our notices of the "History of Ancient Art in Chaldea and Assyria," and that of "Ancient Egypt," by the learned authors, Georges Perrot and Charles Chipiez, and of the excellent translations given to the English world by Mr. Walter Armstrong, will hold good, in a marked degree, as regards this new work by them. It is, without exception, the most worthy and choice book yet produced on the subject, which embraces Cyprus, with all its glorious array of antiquities, and all the known rich assemblage of Phœnician Art in every branch and in every country and district. The two sumptuous volumes which comprise this splendid and intrinsically valuable work, are illustrated by a number of coloured and steel plates, in addition to no less than six hundred and forty-four admirably executed engravings, which present the finest series of examples of ancient art it is possible to get together. Messrs. Chapman and Hall deserve the hearty and earnest thanks of every lover of art, of antiquity, or of history, for the issue of this work and of its predecessors; the six volumes forming in themselves a Library of Art unsurpassed, and incomparable for beauty, interest, and importance.

* *History of Art in Phœnicia and its Dependencies.* From the French of Georges Perrot and Charles Chipiez. Translated and Edited by Walter Armstrong, B.A. London: Chapman & Hall, Limited. 2 vols., royal 8vo. 1885. Profusely illustrated.

MABEL COLLINS' "PRETTIEST WOMAN IN WARSAW."*

WE have a wholesome objection, in the case of such a startling, stirring, and clever novel as the one before us, to giving an outline, if ever so faint, of its plot, of the characters of which its personæ is composed, or of the incidents that form links in the chain of "situations" of which it is composed. We prefer that these incidents should come fresh to the reader as he or she peruses the story, believing, as we do, that one half of the interest in a book is lost when one knows before hand just what is coming, and what to expect. We therefore simply, in the case of this most clever novel, tell our readers that in it they will find an enthralling interest, a novelty of plot, a succession of situations and denouements, and a freshness and effectiveness of dialogue that will be all they can desire. It is one of the cleverest of stories, free from every possible objection, and fascinatingly sustained throughout. Those who care for a good novel—and who does not?—and one that is brilliant in thought and full of word pictures, depicted with all the truthful glowingness that language can impart, will find "The Prettiest Woman in Warsaw" eminently to their liking.

* *The Prettiest Woman in Warsaw.* By Mabel Collins. London: Ward & Downey, York Street, Covent Garden. 8 vols., sm. 8vo. 1885.

THE MARQUIS DE NADAILLAC'S "PRE-HISTORIC AMERICA." *

THE subject of this work is one of vast importance and surpassing interest, and claims attention from everyone who is devoted to the study of ethnology or antiquities, and its pages contain a vast amount of valuable information and interesting facts, put together in a masterly and useful manner, and got from every available source. First we have a chapter on "Man and the Mastodon," followed by one on "The Kitchen Middens and the Caves;" and another on "The Mound Builders," in which some remarkable and highly-instructive examples are given. Next we have a division of the work devoted to the "Pottery, Weapons, and Ornaments of the Mound Builders," in which, among other things, several of the remarkable pipes in form of birds, animals, and the like, from the Mound Cities, as already engraved in our previous volumes, are given, and examples of pottery, useful for comparison with the fictile productions of other countries, brought together and carefully illustrated. "The Cliff-Dwellers and Inhabitants of the Pueblos," and the "People of Central America," are next treated of; and these form two of the most interesting portions of the work, containing, as they do, much new information on the remarkable and almost inaccessible cliff structures, about which too little has before been known; and about the Aztecs, to the almost last living remnants of which race public attention was awakened some years since. Next we have an interesting chapter devoted to a consideration of "The Ruins of Central America," followed by one on "Peru" and the Peruvians, and others on the "Men of America" and the "Origin of Man" in that quarter of the globe. The volume forms a useful, and, in many respects, valuable companion to the priceless works issued in the Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology, concerning which too much praise cannot be given.

Having said thus much regarding the usefulness of the Marquis de Nadaillac's "Pre-Historic America," we regret having to call attention to a matter that takes away from its reliableness, and leads one to cast a doubt on the authenticity, at all events of some, of the illustrations and statements it contains. Turning over the pages, we were struck in a moment with the upper engraving on page 441—"Fig. 182, *Sepulchral vase from a huaca of Peru*"—which, on pages 442 and 443, is thus alluded to:—"Peruvian pottery" . . . "has an originality of its own; it is less simple and more involved than that of the Mexicans. Some vases, are, however, decorated with Greek frets, lozenges, chevrons, spirals, or concentric circles (figs. 174, 175, 182)." Now will it

be believed that this example, fig. 182, given in this work as a "Sepulchral vase from a huaca of Peru," has no connection or analogy whatever with Peru or Peruvian art, but is simply, and in fact, an Anglo-Saxon cinerary urn, found in Derbyshire; drawn, at the time of the discovery, by Mr. Jewitt himself, and given in his "RELIQUARY" for 1866 (Vol. IX., pl. i., fig. 11), and again in his "Ceramic Art of Great Britain," first edition (Vol. I., p. 69, fig. 240, 1878); second edition (p. 56, fig. 240, 1888), and in other of his publications, in all of which the locality of the discovery, King's Newton, near Derby, was fully stated. We re-introduce the cut from the "RELIQUARY" of July, 1866, in this notice, in order that possessors of "Pre-historic America" may see for themselves that the example thus put forward as "from a huaca of Peru," is no other than the identical engraving we give above, and is either (though very heavily) printed from



Mr. Jewitt's block or has been fac-similed from it.

We are sorry to have to point out this blemish in a work that strikes us as, in most other respects, particularly good; but such an occurrence takes away, to some extent, one's faith in the illustrative examples, and the references it contains. We are sure this must be a matter painful to the publisher, who cannot, even in the slightest degree, be held to be responsible for the errors of the compiler.

* *Pre-Historic America.* By the Marquis de Nadaillac. Translated by N. D'Anvers. Edited by W. H. Dall. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 566. 1888. Illustrated.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PIPE ROLL SOCIETY, VOL. III.—INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE PIPE ROLLS.*

By the issue of the handsome volume which forms the subject of these remarks, the Council of the Pipe Roll Society have indeed done good service to the cause of historic inquiry. The "Key" to the contracted words occurring in the Pipe Rolls already printed—which was all that the Society at the outset engaged to give—has been, we are glad to say, largely augmented. A very valuable paper on the system of the Exchequer, for which the Society are indebted to Mr. Hubert Hall, of H. M. Public Record Office, the learned author of *A History of the Custom Revenue in England*,† constitutes an important item of this additional matter; the entire volume being now entitled an *Introduction to the Study of the Pipe Rolls*. Mr. Hall's contribution is written in a quaint style which will commend itself to those—and there are in the present day not a few—who dote upon everything that savours of antiquity. The substance of the information which he gives, however, will be found to be nothing more than is absolutely vouched for in the well known, though, we are afraid, little consulted Latin treatise (*Dialogus de Scaccario*) printed by Madox as an appendix to his great work on the Exchequer. This information being now couched in agreeable narrative form, and in the mother tongue, will, we trust, in future receive the attention it has always deserved.

Of course it will be readily understood that the "Key" portion of the volume will require re-printing as the work of the Society progresses, since many contracted words new to the present List will doubtless be found in each of the succeeding Pipe Rolls as they are issued. And, although a Glossary has been appended to the volume, it is rightly observed therein that a complete one can only be written when the Society's scheme, so far as the Pipe Rolls of the reign of Henry the Second are concerned, is fully finished. The Glossary in question has been compiled upon very wide principles, in fact with a view to afford the inquirer general knowledge with respect to terms which are scattered throughout the Pipe Rolls down even to mediæval times.

Excellent features in the volume are the two plates prepared by means of the heliotype process by Mr. Charles Praetorius, photographer to the British Museum. One is a facsimile of a portion of the Hampshire account in the Pipe Roll of 5 Henry II. The other shows, in the exact size of the originals, six very ancient Tallies of the Exchequer, being in fact the earliest in date of any now extant at the Public Record Office.

Messrs. Wyman and Sons (the Society's Printers) are to be complimented on the satisfactory manner in which this work has been produced. Volume IV. comprising the Pipe Roll of the 7th year of King Henry the Second, is announced for issue very shortly.

As the *Introduction* is for distribution among the Members of the Society only, and but a limited number of copies printed, those who are desirous of possessing it should apply early for terms of membership to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. James Greenstreet, 2, Dartmouth Villas, Stansted Road, Catford, S.E.; or to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Walford D. Selby, Public Record Office, Fetter Lane, E.C.

* Printed for the Society by Messrs. Wyman & Sons, London, 1884.

"THE CANTERBURY POETS."

UNDER this general heading, Mr. Walter Scott, of 14, Paternoster Square, is, we perceive, issuing a new and carefully edited edition of the popular and best-known works of our English Poets, and his enterprise deserves more than a mere passing commendation. Those of the series which we have seen are "Wordsworth" and "Blake," and they are not only marvels of cheapness, but of excellence. Small in size, printed on good toned paper in clear and good size type, each page lined with red, and full bound in cloth, with ornamental cover, it is marvellous how it can be done to sell at a shilling, especially when we add that the Wordsworth volume is no less than 800 pages in extent. The set of volumes will form quite a compact library of poetry in themselves.

The new issues of Messrs. NOVELLO, EWER, & Co. (1, Berners Street), to which we are enabled to direct attention, are five from Hueffer's Lyrical Drama, "Columba," viz., the beautiful and simple tenor song, *Here often have I sat*, the Dove Song, *Gentle Dove, thy voice is sad*, the "Corsican Love Song," full of beauty and pathos, the "Old Corsican Ballad," *So he thought of his Love, and went on his way*, and the duet for soprano and tenor, *Ah, well I call to mind*; the music of the whole of these is by A. C. Mackenzie, and a more charming set cannot be imagined. By the same composer we have from the Dramatic Oratorio 9, "The Rose of Sharon," for soprano, *The Lord is my Shepherd*, and for tenor, *For the Winter is Past*. We commend these to our readers.

† Noticed in the "Reliquary," vol. xxv. p. 250.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK'S "NATURE'S NURSING." *

THIS is truly a high-class and in every way commendable story. Free from the impurities of word, thought, or action that so often mar the fair pages of novels of the present day, and render them unfit for the hands of any but hardened and vitiated readers, this "Nature's Nursing" stands high above the general class of stories, and is one which cannot but form a solid foundation on which the fame of its authoress may, and will, be firmly built. The plot is well and thoughtfully laid, its characters admirably chosen and unblemishingly maintained, its situations and incidents natural and without extravagance, and its dialogue, pleasant and effective, never merging into the fast, vulgar, and slangy style so commonly indulged in by modern fiction writers. We cordially commend "Nature's Nursing," as one of the cleverest and best stories of the day; and compliment its authoress, Lady Gertrude Stock, upon the admirable and fascinating way in which she has acquitted herself of her task.

* *Nature's Nursing; a Romance from Real Life.* By Lady Gertrude Stock. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co. 3 vols., cr. 8vo. 1886.

"MAJOR FRANK." *

THE title of this clever novel may, and doubtless will, mislead some people, who will naturally take it that Major Frank is an army man, and that the story will recount conquests and achievements in arms, or, at all events, be founded on the doings of military men, while, in reality, the "Major" is a fast and muscular young lady, half English and half Dutch, to whom that pet name has for some reason or other been familiarly given by her friends. Of her story, touching in the extreme, and one that demands and must obtain the entire sympathy of all readers, we will not even give an outline, preferring to send our readers to the book itself, by simply assuring them that in this story they have a narrative that cannot fail to interest, to please, and to carry them to the end in a manner that never flags or becomes wearisome. It has also the attractive novelty of being written by a Dutchman—A. L. G. Bosboom Toussaint—and, therefore, by one whose ideas have a freshness and charm for English readers, for whom it has been excellently translated by Mr. James Akeroyd.

* *Major Frank.* London: T. Fisher Unwin.

THE LAY OF ST. ALOYS.*

LAST year we had pleasure in calling attention to the issue of a folio edition of the "Jackdaw of Rheims," illustrated by Ernest M. Jessop, and issued in a sumptuous manner by the Queen's Printers, and we are glad now to announce that the same artist and publishers have for the present season, prepared as a companion volume, another of our old friend Barham's "Ingoldsby Legends"—"*The Lay of St. Aloys.*" To say that the present volume equals the former would be giving it scant praise indeed, for certainly many of the illustrations far surpass it in the spirit and power shown in their conception and execution. Of these, the processions of Monks, the Owl, and the Jackdaw, are masterly beyond compare. We know not a handsomer volume, or one better suited for a gift than this.

* *The Lay of St. Aloys, a Legend of Blois, by Thomas Ingoldsby, with the Old Letters and New Illustrations of Ernest M. Jessop.* London: Eyre & Spottiswoode. 1 vol. folio, plates. 1884.

From Messrs. PATEY & WILLIS, 44, Great Marlborough Street, we have a new song by the popular writer Alfred C. Jewitt (whose *Three Merry Men* and others have become such favourites everywhere), *My Lass and I*, set to music by Michael Watson, by whom also we have the *March of the Forty Thieves* (a brilliant composition) and *Dearer than Life*. By Cotford Dick is that simple, wailing, plaintive air, so splendidly rendered by Madame Patey, *The Bread Winner*, both the words and music of which are easy-flowing, and charming beyond compare. Others from the same publishers are Adelaide Proctor's *A Shadow*, with music by Arthur Sullivan, and her *Keepsake*, set to music by F. H. Cowen; T. Malcolm Watson's telling words of *The Child and the Shadow*, set to music by Alice Borton; and Mary Mark-Lemons' *Happy Eyes*, composed by Jules de Sivrai, whose transcription of Gluck's *Gavotte in F*, is one of the brightest we have heard. From the same firm we have received a charming song, *On the River*, both words and music by Michael Watson, which is among the sweetest and most commendable we have seen this season. *Sister Agnes*, by Harold Wynn, music by Louis Diehl, is another song in whose praise, for tender feeling and beauty, too much cannot be said. The *Water-Lilies' Answer*, by Helen Marion Burnside, is another exquisite production, effectively set to music by Ciro Pinsuti, and is sure to be a favourite wherever sung. Amongst new Piano Music we are favoured with two of high merit—a *Bagatelle*, by Ernst J. Reiter, and *Reine de Cœur*, by Tito Mattei, which will be treasures indeed to our musical friends.

CAPT. TWYFORD'S "YORK AND YORK CASTLE."*

FOLLOWING up his "Records of York Castle," to which we gave hearty commendation on its appearance some three years back, Captain A. W. Twyford, the Governor of H. M. Prisons there, has recently issued a companion volume on "York and York Castle," which is now before us, and is one of the most curious, and at the same time most interesting we have seen. First we have a chapter upon the City of York, concluding, not very aptly, with a re-print of the defence of Eugene Aram, and the whole of Hood's poem on that subject; followed by one on "Co-equal Customs," and another entitled "What is a Tramp but a Co-equal?" in which many social questions and social needs are sensibly and practically considered. The next chapter, on "York, before the Norman Conquest," is an excellent historic sketch, well thought-out, pleasantly written, and evincing much research. The remaining chapters are devoted to "Clifford's Tower," "The Historical Bars," viz., Bootham, Fishergate, Micklegate, Monk, Walmgate, and Victoria; "The Minster," "St. Mary's Abbey," and hard by, that of St. Leonard's, in which the story of the monk Jucundus is well told. Next we have an historical sketch of "Pontefract Castle," followed by a chapter upon "The City and Castle of York as affected by Government;" and these are succeeded by two of the most interesting and curious divisions of the volume—the one on "Offenders and Offences" and the other on "Trials and Punishments," in which will be found a vast amount of solid information, intermingled with historical scraps, and much curious and even entertaining matter. The volume is brought to a close by a tabulated list of prisoners executed at or from York Castle, from A.D. 638 down to 1880, for political or criminal offences. We cannot, while commending the present volume, and giving its gallant author a full meed of praise for the admirable manner in which he has acquitted himself of his task, but express our regret that it has been issued without an index. An omission of the kind is unpardonable, and we trust in future editions this may be added.

* *York and York Castle.* By Captain A. W. Twyford. London: Griffiths and Farran, St. Paul's Churchyard. 1 vol., sm. 8vo., pp. 300.

CATES' "DICTIONARY OF GENERAL BIOGRAPHY."*

THIS is just one of those books of reference that are essential to every library, and in commendation of which it is impossible to speak too highly or emphatically. Compiled with immense care, at an outlay of time that would appal most men, and issued in the very best manner and with a faultless arrangement, the work is one that commands attention, and ought to be in every library, public or private, in the kingdom. The fourth edition, brought down to the close of 1884, has just been issued, and thus the work is rendered doubly valuable. That there are omissions of names that ought to find a place in its contents is only to be expected in a work of its comprehensive character, but these omissions are fewer than could reasonably be expected, and do not detract from its value.

* London: Longman, Green, & Co. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 1,552. 1885.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

DISCOVERY OF THE SUPPOSED REMAINS OF ST. EANSWITTH AT FOLKESTONE.

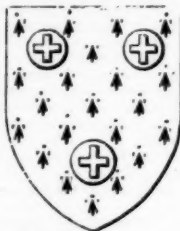
GREAT interest has been caused at Folkestone and the neighbourhood by the discovery, in the month of June, 1885, in the parish church, of what are believed to be the remains of St. Eanswith, the patron saint of the church, and the daughter of Eadbald, one of the Saxon Kings of Kent. During the progress of some work which is being carried out in the chancel, the workmen, in removing some of the plaster from a niche in the north wall, noticed that the masonry showed signs of having been disturbed at some period, and a further search was made. Taking away a layer of rubble and broken tiles, a cavity was discovered, and in the cavity a battered and corroded leaden casket. Considerable difficulty was experienced in removing this ancient receptacle, as the bottom had entirely disappeared. When the débris was cleared away, there was revealed an oval-shaped leaden receptacle, about 18in. long, and 12in. broad, the sides being about 10in. high. The lid was lying loose on the top, having evidently been forced off at some time. Both outside and inside the casket bears traces of ornamentation. Within the casket were found the remains of a person, but in such a crumbling condition that the vicar declined to allow them to be touched except by experts.

A very interesting and proper ceremony, we are told in the local papers, later on took place at the re-burial of these venerable relics. The paragraph is as follows: "A very interesting ceremony took place at the re-opening of the sanctuary of the

parish church, the reliquary of the patron saint, Eanswythe, a Kentish Saxon Princess, being re-interred in a place duly prepared in the chancel. The discovery of the reliquary containing the remains has led to considerable correspondence with the Vicar from eminent antiquaries and others, many of whom have sent extracts from ancient writings which verify the deposition of these remains in the parish church. St. Eanswythe died about the middle of the seventh century. The Vicar, in the course of a short address, alluded to the battered condition of the leaden casket in which the remains were found, and said no doubt during the time of Oliver Cromwell, when it is well known many acts of sacrilege were committed in the parish church, the shrine of St. Eanswythe was discovered, and the coffin broken open and rifled of any valuables it contained, and then again thrust into its resting-place and built up as discovered the other day."

THE HEATHCOTE FAMILY OF COUNTY DERBY.

ARMS. — *Ermine*, three pomeis, each charged with a cross, *or*.



CREST.—On a mural crown, *azure*, a pomey, as in the arms, between two wings displayed, *ermine*.

The following is from Le Neve's "Knights":—

"London. Sir Gilbert Heathcote one of the Sheriffs of London. Kted. at Guild-hall 29 Oct. 1702. The Arms he useth are. *Arg.* 3 pomeys or palletts, on each a cross formy *Or*. Crest out of a murall crown, *As.* a pomeys or ogress. No arms of right supposed to belong to him as being a Derbyshire family. See Mr. Brailsford's letter to me Nov 22 A^d Dⁿⁱ 1706. He beareth the Arms of an old family of Heathcote found in the old Ordinarys. *Arg.* on 3 Hurts as many crosses, *Or*. See my Ordinary fol. 283. Had afterwards a grant or confirmation from Garter S^r H. St George and S^r Iohn Vanbrug, Clarence, A D 1708.

Gilbert Heathcote of Chesterfield = Anne, dau'r. of George Dikins
in Derbyshire, dyed 24 of April of Chesterfield, buried by her
1690, aged 65, buried in the husband day of
Chancell of Chesterfield Church. 1706.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Sheriff of London =
1708. Kted. as above, lives in Low }
Layton p'ish in Essex. Lord Mayor of }
London for the year 1711. }

Thomas. } both
— } dyed
Elizab. } young.

Gilbert Heathcote Esq^r son and heir Member of Parl^t
for in the County of

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN PAVEMENT IN LEICESTER.

ANOTHER piece of Roman pavement has just [June, 1885] been unearthed by the workmen engaged in the alterations which are being carried on in Jewry Wall Street for the purpose of providing a more accessible resting place for the Roman remains which have from time to time been found near this spot. It is in a line with that previously uncovered, and appears to be in a good state of preservation. The pattern is the same as that with which the public are already acquainted, and, except so far as the central portion of the design is concerned, the colours are bright, and apparently little the worse for its long interment. This piece appears to be a continuation of the pavement previously disclosed, and will form a valuable addition to it. The work of constructing the basement in which the pavement is laid is progressing, and will shortly be sufficiently advanced to enable an opinion to be formed as to the full extent of the treasure at this spot. Judging from the position in which this was found, it is probable that the further excavations which are necessary will disclose a continuation of it.

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LOCAL EXAMPLES OF LEAF-SHAPED POINTS.



FIG 1. From Lyons' Plate of the Altar found near the Estegale, 1803. Reduced GENIO LOC

FIG 2. From the Altar-
"Nymphis ET FONT-
-IBUS" found at Brougham
near Chester, 1821.

FIG 3. From the Tombstone
of Marcus Aprianus
found in the City Walls
at Hilder Tower-st. 1883.

FIG 4. The supposed
"ORIGEN" on the Centurial
Stone. This shows the ship
as it would originally appear

FIG 5. From the slab
found in the City Walls
1729. from Horsley.

